"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow, warmer today; cloudy, colder Friday; south to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,873. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BAKER DEFENDS NATION'S WAR PROGRESS; SAYS NO COUNTRY HAS DONE SO WELL; CROZIER TELLS OF ORDNANCE DELAYS

SEES DEMOCRACY VICTOR

War Secretary in Eloquent Address Predicts Triumph Over Teuton Foes.

PRAISES THE DRAFT ARMY

Declares Cantonments Present a Cross Section of a United America.

DANIELS WANTS NO GLOOM

Assails Pessimists at Dinner of Southern Society — Calls for Buoyant Nation.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria, defended America's military preparation, decried as the work of spies and seditionists the preaching of pessimism, and asserted that the war work of the country had evoked the admiration of the experts of the nations who for three years longer than America knew what modern war preparations were.

Secretary Daniels declared that there was no news of loss or defeat which had not been given to the American people, and that as long as the war lasted the Government would speak frankly to the people of how the war was going.

Secretary Baker said that no nation had done so well in nine months as the United States, and that there was no possible conclusion to the war other than that the Kaiser should be taught that "the wages of sin is death."

Both Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels dwelt upon after-war duties of the nation. Secretary Baker said that the work of bettering mankind would after still other duties after autocracy had been crushed; Secretary Daniels promised an efficient American contribution to an international fleet to police the world and prevent wars in the decades and centuries to come.

Secretary Baker's Address.

In his address, the eloquence of which at times brought his hearers to their feet, Secretary Baker said:

"Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Southern Society, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have had a singularly happy day. By your kindness I was invited to leave Washington and come here, and on the train somebody heard that there was a member of the President's Cabinet, and for the greater part of the distance between Washington and New York gentlemen came through and addressed me with great deference and respect, and called me 'Mr. Daniels.' Having heard this stirring and splendid address of the Secretary of the Navy, you can imagine how heightened my appreciation of their compliment is.

"I think there has been no time in the history of this society when I would more esteem the privilege and pleasure of addressing it than now. The year 1917 is writing a new date line in our history. It will take none of the glory from any of our memories; it will leave us as a priceless inheritance the great traditions of our race, out of which our institutions and our liberties have been fabricated, but from this year many things which are separated in sentence are all written under a new date, and the supremacy of common sacrifices in a common cause makes us more really a united people, more really a nation, than we have ever been in our entire history.

"People love one another. People understand one another better from having suffered together in the same cause. I remember a story that used to impress my young imagination, of Dr. Kane, the great Arctic explorer. He was walking down the streets of London when a very old man, and, coming up the street in the other direction, he met a man whom he had not seen for twenty or thirty years, but who had shared with him the hardships of one of those long, dark Winters in the Arctic. Utterly changed the two men were by age and years, and yet they stopped for a moment, recognized one another, and then, without a word, rushed into each other's arms, and at the end of a long embrace one said to the other, 'Oh, it was so dark there for so long!'

"The memory of their common suffering, of their common enthusiasm, indomitable courage in the pursuit of a great idea, of their associations in a heroic enterprise, made a bond which neither years nor intervening years nor interest could eradicate or dim.

"And so, after 1917 the North and the South, the East and the West, peoples of all extractions and of all lineages and ancestries, will have a new feeling when they pronounce themselves Americans.

Family of the Nation Now Continental.

"The family of the nation has become continental in its extent. Many of these distinctions which once troubled us will be absorbed in the new glory of citizenship in the new nation. And this will be especially true because of the heroic character

Continued on Page Two.

Country's Industries Are Formally Mobilized To Help the Government Carry on the War

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The industries of the United States were mobilized at the War Service Conference, to act in an advisory capacity to the Government, at a meeting at the Hotel Willard today, called by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Committees of business men from every part of the country made up the conference.

The captains of industry, it is announced, will have a committee of five to keep in close touch with the Government in all war affairs in which industry plays a part. The War Service Conference will take the place of the co-operative committees of the Council of National Defense, which were recently dissolved.

W. S. Gifford, Chairman of the Council of National Defense, said the War Service Conference would be of advantage to the Government in effecting a complete organization of industry throughout the country.

"It is not going to be an easy task to organize industry in the way we want it," said Mr. Gifford. "But we think it can be done effectively. It is obvious that some industries are more essential than others in war. Nevertheless, it is foolhardy to attempt to say that the time will not come when the so-called less essential industries may not be needed. We want to keep all the industries going that we possibly can."

LACK OF ORDNANCE LAID TO CONGRESS

Appropriations Slow and Insufficient, General Crozier Asserts at Hearing.

USING FOREIGN CANNON

Enough for Troops in France, but Those Training Here Must Wait Till Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Delay in the preliminary steps to put the United States upon an adequate war footing after going into the conflict against Germany was responsible, so General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today, for the army now lacking the required fighting equipment. The fault, General Crozier said, was partly attributable to failure to get the necessary appropriations from Congress at the start.

The Government found difficulty, General Crozier said, in inducing munition manufacturers to accept large contracts with no accurate idea as to the extent of expenditure to which the Government intended to go. Some manufacturers, he explained, found it difficult to negotiate loans to expand their plants without this definite assurance as to the Government's policy of war finance.

Another thing that delayed putting the army upon a war basis, the General said, was the problem of getting enough workmen for the munition plants so as to speed the factories up after the Government had got down to serious work. Thousands of workmen dropped out of the munition plants to take jobs giving higher wages. General Crozier favored legislation, such as is in force in Great Britain, to compel munition workers to keep at their work unless released by consent of the Government.

No lack of skilled workers for the munition plants exists, said General Crozier. The whole trouble in the early days of the war was to keep them from going into other fields.

Delay by Munition Board.

General Crozier referred to delay caused by the method of purchasing supplies adopted by the War Munition Board. This, he said, was necessitated by the board having to let contracts without competitive bidding, due to lack of time. The board had to pass upon the prices quoted in every contract, he said, and it involved long delay.

The chief ordnance officer informed the committee that the United States Army in France was being entirely supplied with artillery by the British and French Governments. It will take until next Summer, he said, for the United States to catch up with the manufacture of artillery so as to equip its own army.

General Crozier was the first witness before the committee in its inquiry into the military affairs of the country after eight months of participation in the war. He took up the entire time of the committee and will go on the stand again tomorrow. Later witnesses will be called to testify regarding the failure of the War Department to supply the soldiers in training with adequate clothing, a situation which, as a member of the committee remarked today, "smacked of inefficiency somewhere."

General Crozier testified that the basis of all the difficulty in adequately equipping the army lay in the failure to provide in the National Defense act of 1916 for a sufficiently large force to put the United States on a fighting basis. The measure provided for a force of 1,000,000 men, to be raised within five years. Congress, he said, ought to have arranged for a much larger army.

Appropriations Too Small.

"The original program for 1,000,000 men, to be raised in five years, was entirely too limited," said General Crozier. "It is obvious that it could not be expected to embrace our active participation in the war. We had to prepare for an immensely greater army

Continued on Page Three.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS SOUTH via Atlantic Coast Line, leaving New York 9:15 A.M. & 3:30 P.M., effective Dec. 16th. Will start from Washington, Parlor car service New York to Washington. Reservations already made in advance from New York will be protected in cars from Washington. Apply 1185 Broadway.—Adv.

PUTS NO RIGID BAN ON AUSTRIANS HERE

President's War Proclamation Leaves Them Free to Travel Anywhere in the Country.

AVOIDS 'ALIEN ENEMY' TERM

Thousands Working in Munition Plants to be Undisturbed While They Remain Loyal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — Austro-Hungarian subjects in the United States, most of the million or more of whom are laborers and are loyal to the allied war cause, will suffer few restrictions as a result of war between the lands of their birth and adoption.

In a proclamation today declaring a state of war with Austria-Hungary, in accordance with the act of Congress, President Wilson specified that unnaturalized Austro-Hungarians, unlike the Germans in this country, shall be free to live and travel anywhere, except that they may not enter or leave the United States without permission, and those suspected of enemy activity may be interned. They need not register with police or post office officials, as Germans soon will be required to do, and are not barred from the 100-yard zone about piers, docks, and warehouses closed to Germans, and are not required to leave the District of Columbia.

The President's motive in drawing distinctions between Germans and Austrians was described as twofold. First, it was realized that the symoathy of Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles, Serbians, Czechs, Slovacs, and other immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, generally is not with the mother country in the war, and they have not been guilty of participation in the campaign of violence practiced under the German war system. Secondly, such a large proportion of laborers in munition and steel plants and coal mines consists of Austrian subjects that it was found practically impossible to administer against them the rigid regulations imposed on the Germans, who are not half so numerous and more individualistic.

The Department of Justice even abandoned its former plans to register Austrians along with Germans because of the immensity of the task and the Administration's determination to minimize embarrassment to Austrians, thousands of whom have demonstrated their loyalty to this country by enlisting in the army and navy.

As an indication of the President's difference in feeling toward subjects of the Dual Monarchy it was pointed out that nowhere in the proclamation did he use the phrase "alien enemies," as was done in previous proclamations referring to Germans. Repeatedly he referred only to "natives, citizens, denizens or subjects" of Austria-Hungary.

Gregory Explains Proclamation.

Attorney General Gregory explained the proclamation in this statement:

"The proclamation issued by the President today proclaims a state of war existing between this country and Austria-Hungary, calls upon all citizens to perform their duty, warns subjects of the enemy to conform to our laws, and enjoins upon American citizens the duty of treating subjects of the enemy who remain loyal to the United States with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"This proclamation differs from the preceding proclamation, relating to the subjects of the German Empire, in that while it authorizes the arrest and internment of any subjects of the dual empire whose conduct may be a menace to the safety of the country, the only restrictions which it contains are prohibition against either entering or leaving the United States without first obtaining permission.

"Many subjects of Austria-Hungary have already demonstrated their strong loyalty to this country by their faithfulness in industrial work, their organization of recruiting committees, and in service with our army. For the present, therefore, no restrictions will be placed upon the movements of subjects of Austria-Hungary. They are not sub-

Continued on Page Four.

SPEND THE HOLIDAYS AT Pinehurst, N. C. Hotel Carolina Now Open. —Adv.

Argentine Marines Mobilized in Capital; Expected to Back President's Neutral Policy

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 12.—Three thousand marines from all parts of the republic have been mobilized in Buenos Aires. The official explanation of this move is that it is a precaution against the threatened general strike set for Jan. 1. It is generally believed in political circles here, however, that the chief reason for the mobilization was to obtain support for the President during the period of the special session of Congress, which will be opened on Friday.

Congress insists upon taking up the international program, the case of the dismissed German Minister, Count von Luxburg, who advised his Government to sink Argentine steamships "without trace," and other matters not included in the President's Call. Those who thus interpret the action of the Government say that the mobilization has been confined to the marines, who are known to be more loyal than the army.

There are evidences of discontent on the part of the public at the policy which has permitted Count von Luxburg to remain in this country two months after he was ordered to depart.

Striking farmhands in the Province of Cordoba are already burning the standing crops.

Railroad Heads Consult Wilson On Plan for Federal Control

Protection of Investors and Retention of Present Operating Chiefs Included in Program, but Details Have Not Been Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—From all accounts there has been no change in the opinion of President Wilson that the war transportation problem requires that the railroads of the country should be placed under Government control for the period of the war. After conferences today between the President and representatives of railroad capital and labor and the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House it became increasingly clear that his views were substantially as follows:

1. The railroad executives have handled the complex war transportation situation in a masterly way, but to enable the railroads to reach their maximum efficiency some measure of Government control is necessary.

2. Under Government control every precaution should be taken to safeguard the interests of investors in railroad securities.

3. Under Government control the actual operation of the railroads should be left to the present railroad organizations.

Railroad Men Consult Wilson.

The members of the Railroads' War Board, who are Fairfax Harrison, Howard Elliott, Hale Holden, Julius Kruttschnitt, and Samuel Rea, had an hour's interview with the President this afternoon. Later the President discussed the railroad situation with Representative Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee, the new Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. He also had a brief conversation with the local legislative agents of the brotherhoods of railway trainmen.

Immediately following the interview between the President and the Railroads' War Board a conference took place between that body and more than a score of railway Presidents and other executives representing nearly all the great railway systems of the country, who have been arriving in Washington ever since it became known that the President favored Government control for the period of the war.

Opinion differs among railroad officials as to the effect of the President's program. Some take a rather gloomy view of the situation, but it is believed that the greater number feel easier in their understanding that he will insist that legislation for governmental control must make the most careful provision to protect the financial interests of those 1,500,000 American citizens who hold such securities.

There is also a feeling of satisfaction that the President desires to have the present private management continued under Government control so as to create as little disturbance as possible and insure the largest possible percentage of efficient administration and operation.

It is also the understanding that while the President and his advisers have not determined on the scope and character of Government control their minds are inclined toward some such arrangement as has been provided for the operation of the Food anad Fuel Administrations, with broad powers over transportation, but leaving to the railroads themselves the actual operation of their own lines.

Another point that seems to be clear is that although desirous of control for the war period under a plan basically the same as that in force in the British Isles, the Administration is not impressed with the British system of hauling all Government freight free and not keeping any account of the cost of this vast business.

It is understood that the Administration's view is that the Government shall charge against itself the cost of carrying Government freight and credit the railroads with the amount. Knowledge that this is the attitude of the Administration has brought considerable relief to railroad officials.

No information was forthcoming as to when the President would appear before the Senate and the House to advocate his railroad program, but opinion was rather general that he would do so before the Christmas recess.

The following statement was authorized by Chairman Harrison of the Railroads' War Board:

"The members of the Railroads' War Board called upon President Wilson at the White House this afternoon and discussed the railroad situation with him for more than an hour. The subject was discussed fully and frankly but no decision was reached.

"Prior to the conference at the White House the War Board sent telegrams to all the railroads west of the Mississippi instructing them to loan a certain proportion of their locomotives to the heavily burdened Eastern lines. In response to these instructions 100 powerful locomotives will start within the next twenty-four hours to assist in moving the thousands of tons of freight that is congesting traffic east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

"The locomotives loaned will be furnished by the Western lines in proportion to the number owned by each."

Rumors As to Administrator.

A report was in circulation that Secretary McAdoo had recommended to the President that John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, be appointed Government administrator of railroads under the proposed plan. Mr. Williams was once President of the Seaboard Air Line. The report was not credited generally.

Ex-President Taft called on President Wilson this afternoon shortly after the Railroads' War Board left the White House. The transportation men wondered if this visit had any connection with the situation, and showed considerable interest in a suggestion that Mr. Wilson might have Mr. Taft in mind for administrator. It was said at the White House that Mr. Taft had come to Washington to attend a meeting of the Red Cross Central Organization, of which he is a member, and that he had called on President Wilson merely to pay his respects.

Representative Sims was at the White House for about half an hour. He is in favor of Government control of railroads during the war, but opposed to Government ownership.

The chiefs of the four railroad brotherhoods did not call on President Wilson as was expected. An appointment had been made for A. B. Garretson, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, but Mr. Garretson sent word to the White House that the other brotherhood chiefs had not arrived in Washington and he would prefer to defer his visit until they came. He said tonight that he expected the missing three to join him here tomorrow. The local legislative representatives of the brotherhoods were with the President barely ten minutes.

The expectation is that the brotherhood chiefs will seek to ascertain from the President whether his plan of Government control would interfere with the right of railway workers to strike. The brotherhoods are in a peculiar position just at this time, as they have pending a demand for a further increase in wages.

ACCUSED OF EXPOSING LINER TO U-BOATS

Federal Authorities Hold Two Sailors Who Failed to Obey Orders in Danger Zone.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Two members of the crew of a transatlantic liner—Bernard Robinson of New York, and Axel Johnson, whose address is unknown—were arrested today by officers of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, charged with endangering lives and property by neglecting to perform their duties while their ship was passing through the submarine zone. Federal authorities said they suspected that the defendants had an object in failing to obey orders, thus exposing their ship to submarine danger.

According to testimony before United States Commissioner Hayes, Johnson was stationed in the crow's nest aloft on a one-hour watch, but instead of looking for periscopes and torpedoes he was wrapped in a pair of warm blankets and was sound asleep when the watch officer discovered him.

Robinson, it was testified, was ordered to close a door through which a light could be seen when the vessel was entering the submarine zone, and failed to carry out his orders. He also was charged with leaving lights burning so that the rays were visible through portholes.

Both defendants denied the charges, but the commissioner, after listening to the testimony of officers of the liner, held them under $500 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
DEWEY'S STANDARD TONICS—Port & Oil Daw For Of and Daw Ol. 198 Fulton St., N. Y., or your own Doctor.—Adv.

PRIVATION AT MINEOLA CHARGED BY GOVERNOR

Oregon Executive Says Soldiers Live in Tents Without Floors —Senators File Complaint.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senators Chamberlain and McNair of Oregon have received a telegram from Governor Withycombe of their State alleging that Oregon National Guard troops at Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island, were living in tents without floors and that as a result there was considerable illness among them, some of it pneumonia. He asked the Oregon Senators to lay his complaint before the Secretary of War and seek to have the conditions at Camp Mills remedied.

Senators Chamberlain and McNair made representations to the War Department today on the basis of the Governor's telegram and it was announced tonight that the department had ordered an investigation.

Senator Chamberlain is a Democrat and Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, which today began an investigation of charges that the administration of the new army was being mismanaged, particularly in the matter of failing to furnish a supply of Winter clothing to soldiers and in not having enough rifles and other ordnance to arm the military forces.

TELEGRAFO CHARGES FOR CHRISTMAS. New Cranberry Key Blue. Part 2 Times and Telegraph.—Adv.

GERMAN MASS ATTACKS NEAR CAMBRAI WIN 500 YARDS OF BRITISH TRENCHES, BUT ARE CHECKED AFTER 7-HOUR BATTLE

U-Boats Sank 21 British Vessels Last Week, An Increase of Four Over Previous Week's Total

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A slight increase in the losses of British merchantmen by mine or submarine in the last week is noted in the Admiralty statement tonight. Fourteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk, as well as seven under that tonnage.

The week's arrivals were 2,426 and the sailings 2,384. The ships unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, numbered eleven.

A dispatch from Rome says Italian shipping losses by mine or submarine for the week ended Dec. 8 were one steamer of more than 1,500 tons, one steamer of less than 1,500 tons, and three small sailing vessels.

The total of twenty-one British vessels sunk last week exceeds by four the record of the previous, when sixteen ships of over 1,600 tons and one under were lost.

Big Submarine Cruisers Are Expected Next Summer

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Despite the returns of larger losses from U-boats recently, the view taken in well-informed circles is that the worst of the U-boat peril is known. While there is no tendency to pretend the danger is over, it is not believed the situation in European waters will be worse next year. On the other hand it is expected that the Anglo-American fleet will be better prepared to grapple with it and that increased construction of standard ships here and in the United States will soon overtake the number of vessels sunk.

The number of submarines destroyed is believed to be nearing the number of the U-boats sent out, and this will inevitably affect the morale of the German crews.

One explanation of the recent increase in sinkings is that in the last few weeks the Germans have been using their most skilled commanders. The English and American officers have realized from their tactics that they were up against their most redoubtable opponents.

One expected development of next Summer's campaign will be the appearance of a much greater number of submarine cruisers. These will be capable of crossing the Atlantic. They will constitute a new danger, which will need new measures of defense, but the mere recognition of the peril insures that the American Navy Department and the British Admiralty will take steps to meet it.

RUSSIANS RESUME PARLEY FOR TRUCE

Still Hope That Germans Will Make Concessions and Quit Moon Sound.

COSSACK VICTORY RUMOR

Fighting Also Reported to Have Occurred at General Headquarters in Mohilev.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.—Representatives of all the Russian fronts started tonight for Brest-Litovsk to resume the armistice negotiations with the Germans. Lieut. Col. Fokkeh, the General Staff member of the armistice committee, informed The Associated Press that the delegation would consist of thirteen members, including General Skalok, one representative each from the Northern, Western, Southwestern, Rumanian-Russian, and Rumanian armies, M. Altflater, the naval representative, and five political delegates.

Colonel Fokkeh believes that the Germans will make considerable concessions and will even consent to leave Moon Sound. The Germans have eliminated the demand that Russian troops leave Macedonia and France, because the Russian delegates said these armies were not under their control. The Russian delegate at Brest-Litovsk telegraphed to Petrograd today that the German commander there had demanded the immediate cessation of the distribution of Russian literature to Germans and Austrians. He said that 8,000,000 leaflets already had been distributed among the Teuton forces.

At a preliminary meeting on Saturday organized by the representatives of the army and navy to discuss the armistice negotiations, the general trend of the remarks was that the Russians would fight to a finish if the Germans refused to conclude a peace on honorable terms.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 12.—The semi-official German news agency says demobilization of the Russian forces already has begun and that peace negotiations, restricted to the Russian front, have been authorized.

BOLSHEVIKI MEET DEFEAT.

Shock Battalions of Cossacks Clash with Extremist Forces.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Reports of fighting at Mohilev, Russian General Headquarters, between troops newly arrived there and the Bolshevist garrison, were received in Petrograd Monday, according to the correspondent of The Times in the Russian capital. It is also reported that shock battalions and Cossacks advancing on Mohilev clashed with the Bolsheviki, who were defeated.

Yamnovka, in the Donetz region, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, appears to have been between detachments of anti-Bolshevist shock battalions and local troops, assisted by sailors, Red Guards, infantry, and armored cars sent from Petrograd and troops from Kharkov. The Russko Slovo of Petrograd says the fighting lasted all day and all night. It adds that it was very severe and that there were a great number of casualties.

The Bolshevist Government has issued a decree, ordering the arrest and trial by revolutionary tribunals of the leaders of the Constitutional Democratic Party. The decree also orders Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils to take steps against the Constitutional Democratic organization in view of its relations with Generals Kaledines and Korniloff.

A number of processions in which banners upholding the Constituent Assembly were carried converged on the Tauride Palace in Petrograd on Tuesday, according to a Reuter dispatch. A series of extemporaneous meetings was held outside the palace.

Early Tuesday afternoon, it is added, a score or two of members of the Constituent Assembly met in one of the committee rooms. No disorders were reported during the afternoon. Large banners expressing best wishes for the Assembly have been placed across many of the streets.

The Bolsheviki have dispersed the Senate, the highest Russian court, and all the other courts of Petrograd, in

Continued on Page Thirteen.

AUSTRIANS RESUME MOUNTAIN ATTACKS

Score Slight Successes Over Italians in Isolated Parts of the Front.

MASSING TROOPS ON ASIAGO

First Snowfall Spurs Them to Renewed Efforts to Break Into the Plains.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The Austro-German forces have resumed the attack on the Italian lines.

Today's official statement says that the Italians resisted stubbornly yesterday throughout the day and that a few positions which were abandoned in the beginning of the fighting were reoccupied in nearly all cases.

The statement reads:

Yesterday there was sharp fighting between the Brenta and Piave Rivers. Numerous Austrian troops attacked our positions in the Col della Beretta region, and while other parties pushed on to Col dell Orso large German units stormed from the east Monte Spinoncia and the defenses in the Calcina Valley.

The struggle continued the whole day. The enemy carried out the action with extreme violence and with the support of numerous guns of every calibre. Our batteries retarded the impetus of the enemy and the infantry sustained the attack valiantly. A few positions which had to be abandoned at first owing to the destructive fire were nearly all reoccupied during the counterattacks which followed.

By evening on account of our stubborn resistance and the severe losses suffered the enemy reduced his activity to artillery firing, which during the night became normal again. Nothing of noteworthy importance occurred on the remainder of the front.

Two enemy machines were downed by British airmen.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (via London.)—Local engagements have occurred on the mountain front in Northern Italy, between the Brenta and the Piave, Army Headquarters announced today. Prisoners were taken by the Austro-German forces in this fighting. The afternoon statement reads:

In isolated sectors between the Brenta and the Piave local engagements have occurred. We took prisoners.

Austrian Concentration Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Information reached Washington in official dispatches from Rome today that the Austro-German forces were assembling masses of troops in the Asiago Plateau and making every effort to descend into the Italian plains. One of the official cablegrams received indicated that the effort of the invaders was to break through near Foza, which commands the approach to Valstagna, on the Brenta, north of the plains town of Bassano. This message said:

"Light snowfalls have whitened the mountains of the Asiago tableland and the Grappa range. It is raining in the plains. The artillery activity is rather limited in all sectors. On the lower Piave a small infantry action took place to repress movements of the enemy. Italian aviators report that Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf is massing large forces near Foza. Frequent clouds of asphyxiating gases are released against our positions as a preclude to new infantry attacks. Before Monte Grappa the enemy is feverishly constructing defensive works.

"A dispatch has been received from Berne to the effect that during the recent operations between the Brenta and the Piave four Austro-German divisions were rendered hors de combat. It is also stated that the plan of action on the Piave line as prepared by the German commands has already suffered in its development eleven days of delay. This information is confirmed also from Austrian sources, which reveal that the

Continued on Page Four.

ASSAULT NEAR BULLECOURT

Germans Repulsed Except at One Point, Haig Reports.

SAYS FOE LOST HEAVILY

Attempt Made by Teutons to Crush Resistance by Sheer Weight of Numbers.

BAVARIANS LEAD ADVANCE

Stopped After Gaining a Foothold in an Elbow of the British Front.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A fierce mass attack was made by the Germans today against the elbow in the bend of the British line between Bullecourt and Queant, about ten miles west of Cambrai.

The intention of the Germans, says the Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters in France, who sends an account of the battle, was to overwhelm their opponents by sheer weight of numbers. Owing to the staunchness of the British opposition, the attack enabled the Germans to get a footing in only about 500 yards of the British front line, when the movement was arrested.

Thus the attack was reduced to the limits of a very small local success at the front. The correspondent adds that the fighting lasted from dawn until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the continuance of firing after that suggested a British counterattack.

Waves of Bavarians Attacked.

In his description of the battle, the correspondent says:

"What apparently was intended as a determined German attack upon the sector of our line east of Bullecourt was delivered shortly after dawn, and, owing to the staunchness of our troops, was reduced to the limits of a very small local success at the most. The spot the enemy chose was the elbow in the bend of our line between Bullecourt and Queant.

"The Germans opened an intense bombardment as the first streaks of a frosty dawn were paling the eastern sky. Our artillery promptly replied with a barrage put down between the opposing trenches, in order to catch any infantry advance.

"Assaulting waves of Bavarian troops came over in close formation. It was the manifest intention to throw great pressure upon the front of the attack and overpower the defenders, if possible, by sheer weight of numbers.

Fierce Resistance by British.

"Fierce fighting ensued, but it is too early to get details, since communications are always difficult during engagements. So far as I can gather, the Germans managed to get some sort of a footing in about five hundred yards of our front line trenches before their attack was arrested.

"The artillery duel continued until about 1:30 o'clock, when it died down, but the constant rattle of machine guns suggested that some fighting was still in prograss, and it is quite possible that we were counterattacking.

"This is really all there is to tell. It seems reasonable to believe that the Germans failed in their project, whatever it was, since the extent of their gain was so small and so indefinite in point of tactical achievement that it is difficult to regard it as representing any complete scheme of operations.

"The weather remains fine and dry, so that open warfare is still possible at a time of the year when normally both sides would be settled into Winter quarters."

Short Salient Lost, Say's Haig.

Field Marshal Haig's official report tonight says the attack was repulsed by the British except at one point. The Germans suffered heavy loss, many dead being left behind on their retirment.

The text of the statement reads:

This morning the enemy delivered a strong local attack on the front about a mile east of Bullecourt. On the right of the position attacked the enemy succeeded in entering a short length of front trench, which formed a salient in our line and had been demolished by the bombardment preceding the attack.

At all other points the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, many of whose dead are lying in our wire. A number of prisoners were captured.

The enemy's artillery has been active during the day in the area of his attack, and has shown some activity south of Lens and in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Messines.

The official statement regarding yesterday's operations, issued at the War Office, says:

A local attack by the enemy yesterday afternoon against our positions north of La Vacquerie was repulsed. We carried out a successful raid last night in the vicinity of Pontruet, north of St. Quentin, in which we captured prisoners and a machine gun.

There was great activity in the air on Monday, especially in the Cambrai region, according to the official statement on aerial operations issued late last night. British airplanes dropped

bombs on enemy villages, and the Germans bombed the British area. Five German airplanes were brought down, and three British machines are missing.

The statement reads:

The weather became suitable for flying on Monday and great activity in the air took place on both sides. The enemy's machines were particularly active west of Cambrai, making repeated attacks on our artillery machines. Our airplanes dropped many bombs and fired many rounds from their machine guns on enemy villages, hutments and trenches. In the evening hostile machines dropped bombs in our army areas, but only slight damage resulted.

During the day two German airplanes were brought down in air fighting and two others were driven down out of control. A hostile balloon also was brought down and another German airplane was shot down by our infantry. Three of our machines are missing.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (via London.)—There were moderately active military operations on the Franco-Belgian front yesterday, the War Office announces.

HOT FIRE ON FRENCH FRONT.

Artillery of Both Sides Markedly Active, Paris Says.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Marked violence in the artillery fire on the Champagne front and on both banks of the Meuse is announced by the French War Office. The official statement issued tonight says:

There was pronounced activity on the part of both artilleries in the sectors of Chavignon and Courtecon, in Champagne, in the region of the Monts and on the right bank of the Meuse. An enemy surprise attack near Courcy was without result.

The day official statement read:

Northwest of Rheims several enemy attempts upon our small posts were repulsed by our fire. There was somewhat lively artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse. North of Hill 344 an enemy raiding party was driven off.

AIR RAID INTO GERMANY.

British Bomb Railway Junction 100 Miles East of Verdun.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—British airmen dropped bombs yesterday on a large railway junction northeast of Pirmasens, in the Bavarian Palatinate, about 100 miles east of Verdun. The official statement on air operations issued last night says:

At 11 o'clock Tuesday morning our machines left their airdromes in fine weather to bomb certain factories in Germany. On reaching the area of their objectives the pilots found their targets obscured by clouds, but, seeing a clear gap further northeast, they continued the flight in that direction.

Through a gap in the clouds they recognized a large railway junction northeast of Pirmasens and dropped their bombs upon it. The closing of the gap in the clouds prevented observation of results. Although the whole sky was covered by low clouds during the return journey, all our pilots succeeded in reaching their airdromes safely.

REVERSE AT CAMBRIA DEBATED IN COMMONS

Bonar Law Promises to Lay Facts Before the House—Maurice Announces Inquiry.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In a debate in the House of Commons today there was considerable criticism of military operations, especially those near Cambrai, in the light of editorial in today's Times, demanding an investigation.

John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, condemned the Government for keeping the public in the dark. He said there were rumors that the Germans got three or four miles behind the British lines in the Cambrai affair before they were discovered. In one village, where transports were being unloaded, he added, the Germans walked down the street before the British were aware that they had penetrated the lines.

Mr. Bonar Law, in reply, said that according to all information available to the Government, the rumors regarding the Cambrai operations were greatly exaggerated, and in his opinion part of that exaggeration arose from excessive hopes from the British initial success there. He had been tempted at one time to warn the House that nothing in the shape of a break-through or a decisive result could be expected from that operation which, in a measure, stood by itself. Mr. Bonar Law said he would give the House nearly all the information concerning the Cambrai operations in the possession of the Government.

The British movements in Mesopotamia and Palestine, Mr. Bonar Law said, were by no means movements of conquest. The British had to defend the position in Egypt, and often the best defense was attack, as had been shown in this case. He was unable to give information of the future operations around Salonika, but it was absolutely certain that but for the British forces at Saloniki the Germans would have been in possession of Greece and the whole Balkan Peninsula, and Germany would have regarded that as one of the greatest successes of the war.

There will be a thorough investigation of the recent operation on the Cambrai front, Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, said today. The truth regarding the incident will be told in due course, he promised.

Summing up the Cambrai situation in his weekly talk with the Associated Press, General Maurice said:

"The final results in the sector showed that the British were considerable gainers in the extent of territory wrested from the enemy. The British and Germans are about even in the number of guns captured, with the total slightly in favor of the British in heavy guns. The British also are slightly ahead of the Germans in the number of prisoners.

"The public had come to look upon the British west front as practically inviolable, forgetting the possibility of the 'accidents of war,' it is still too early to try to give the exact reasons for the German break-through in the south. Their success was won not on a hastily contructed new line, but on an old line, where we had been established for many months. The reasons will come out in due course."

CONGRESSMAN FIRES FIRST SHOT AT AUSTRIA

By So Doing Mr. Tinkham Makes Himself Liable to Execution if Captured.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 11 (Delayed) (Associated Press).—The first American shot against Austria was fired by Representative George H. Tinkham of Boston on the lower Piave, when Mr. Tinkham pulled a string firing a large 140 millimeter gun and sending a shell hurtling across the river to the Austrian positions at Gonfo.

A huge cloud of black smoke marked the place where the shell burst. The Italian batterymen gathered around the gun and raised a cheer as the American fired.

Representative Tinkham fired the shot by invitation of the Colonel in command near San Dona di Piave.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Tinkham, by firing an Italian gun at the Austrian positions, has taken on the status of a non-combatant attacking troops, and, according to the rules of warfare, laid himself liable to execution by the Austrians should he by any chance fall into their hands. Under the laws of war a civilian may never engage in hostilities.

BAKER DEFENDS NATION'S WAR WORK

Continued from Page One.

and the idealism of this enterprise. Every now and then somebody tells me that he has heard somebody say that America is fighting somebody else's war, and my instant reflection is, well, suppose that were true? Is it not more heroic to save somebody else's life than your own? To whom do we build monuments, for whom do we cast hero medals—the men who save their own lives or those who save the lives of others? What is the quality of heroism if it be no unselfish self-sacrifice?

"And yet it is not necessary, nay, it would not be true, to admit that this is an unselfish expedition in that sense or to that extent, for in very truth our nation is engaged in fighting its own battles, its own material battles, if that mattered, but it does not. It is engaged in fighting its own spiritual battle; it is engaged in saving the soul of democracy.

"And so all wars which have been waged for the prestige of Kings or the territorial extension of empires fall in their analogy. There is a quality in this war which evokes a spiritual response and that will be a new kind of cement for the making of a stronger and more triumphant people when it is over.

American Not Fighting Alone.

"And there is another exceedingly happy quality in this. We are not fighting this battle alone. I am not even ambitious that the glory of the final conquest should come to us alone. I would far rather have the triumph of democracy the reward of the associated effort of democratic peoples everywhere, [applause,] so that when this war is over neither we nor they can have any monopoly of that virtue, but will be partners in its glory, and so associates in the further progress which is to be made.

"For we must never forget, when we speak of democracy, that it is not an accomplishment, it is not a thing that has been done, but it is a progress; it is a system of growth, and though today we might achieve what our limited vision proclaims to us as the democratic ideal, its quality is such that when we stand on what now seems to us the highest peak in that range, there will be greater heights to tempt and inspire us.

"And so, when this war is over, and the crude mediaevalism which at last brings the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs to confront their fate in the young giant of the democratic spirit; when this contest is over and the David of democracy has dealt with the Goliath of mediaevalism and autocracy, there will still be work for David to do worthy of his best efforts, and in the accomplishment of it large benefits to the race still remain to be achieved. [Applause.]

Pride in War Preparations.

"People are sometimes disposed to adopt a complaining tone about our efforts, not many, but here and there one. There are two ways of looking at this war and our preparation in it. One is to look at what we have done, and one is to look at what we have not done. If we realize that practically every activity of the Government associated in this business has been required in a very short space of time to expand 3,000 per cent., if we take account of the things that actually have been achieved, not only will we find that we have won the admiring commendation of visitors from the Old World, who are familiar with what they have done and are still amazed at our progress, but we will find sound ground for pride in the strength, capacity and greatness of our own people. [Applause.]

Industry of the Nation Unprepared.

"Now, I am perfectly aware that in any great enterprise where one starts in wishing to achieve everything and to accomplish all, in the mere rush of preparation there are things for which the industry of the country was not yet adequately prepared; things which time will right, and so if one goes about with a critical and fault-finding spirit, he can always find enough to satisfy that sort of spirit—it does not take much. (Applause.)

"But when you think that a people who really love peace, who for 100 years had devoted themselves to its ideals and its practices, whose affections were engaged with the accomplishments of peace and civilization, who had learned to love justice and who had embodied it in their own political and social institutions, who had established among themselves a generous competition in industrial and scientific and commercial progress, who had spread abroad among themselves processes of universal education, so that almost year by year the general level of the material and intellectual and spiritual life of their people was visibly elevated—if you come to recognize in us that sort of people, devoting ourselves with an intense devotion to the working out of finer adjustments for human happiness and for the recognition of the rights of the individual, and then see us suddenly summoned to go back 500 years and deal with a recrudescence of brute force, unilluminated by any sort of morality or humanitarian consideration, and then see what we have done in that space of time to readjust ourselves to this odious and unlovely thing that we are forced to do, I think it will be agreed, not only that we have done great things, but that we can be reassured about civilization.

"It does not mean the enfeeblement of the people. Distinction to fight does not mean inability to fight. We can with confidence, from now on, pursue those processes which have hitherto engaged us and seem to promise so much, always with the assured conviction that education does not destroy courage and that a civilized, peace-loving, God-fearing nation, if it has to protect itself against brute aggression, has the capacity, the concentration of purpose necessary; nay, that in democratic institutions there is that virtue which is exactly sufficient to any contest it may be called upon to face. [Great applause.]

"I shall not take your time to recount, in thousands and millions, either of dollars or of blankets, what the country has done. In the first place, those figures mean very little, and in the second place, I cannot remember them. But this war requires three things: It requires money, men and morale.

"The great talents of the Secretary of the Treasury have had a most extraordinary opportunity, most wonderfully improved, to mobilize the finances of this country back of this war.

"The Congress of the United States was faced with the question of mobilizing the men of this nation, and I think the reception given by the country to the solution they gave that problem shows the youthfulness and agility to learn of the American people.

"At the outset there were those who remembered when armies were gathered, such little armies as we used to have, by a drum and fife corps, and an orator here and there, who whipped the spirit of the community into an enthusiastic outbreak, and gathered in the willing and took them off to camp, and made them a company here or a Colonel there, or some individual's popularity was appealed to to raise a company or a regiment, and men went more because they admired and loved a particular company than for other reasons.

Nation Had to be Mobilized.

"But we had observed what was going on abroad, and we saw that in this kind of war it meant the mobilization of the whole nation, and that to leave the volunteer to solve that problem meant such a disorganization of the industrial and commercial and social life of the country as probably would leave a weakened military army. And so the Congress said, we will recognize at the outset the universality of the obligation of service and proclaim boldly that it is for the Government to decide, for the nation, acting as an aggregate, to decide, where each man's talents can best be used.

"And so they passed the law called euphemistically 'the selective service law.' And some people said, 'Isn't it a draft?' And I said, sort of below my breath, 'Yes.' Somehow or other, every time I mistrust democracy, I get punished for it.

"And finally the law was passed, and a day was set for the registration of the young men of this country, and in a single day ten millions of them registered. No other country in recorded history ever did such a thing, and it was done by us so easily, so simply, so naturally, and so accepted as a matter of course that it passed by without adequate notice of its significance.

"And it was not merely obedience to a law, it was the acceptance of its spirit, and if there be a lingering doubt in the mind of any one as to that being true, let him go to Yaphank or to any other of the sixteen cantonments in which the national army is being assembled, and he will find these young men just a cross-section of the common life of this country—college professors, college students, merchants, mechanics, bankers, farmers, men with any kind of occupation, or none, all of them now filled with but one thought, as it comes to me in Washington by roundrobins and by letters from friends and by reports of observers and inspectors—but one thought, and that is, 'Mr. Secretary, How soon can we go to France?'

Tells of Country's Zeal.

"In the meantime the mobilization of the resources of this country is an equally inspiring chapter in this story. Even before the United States was in the war there were uneasy pushings forward of men in industry and commerce, saying, 'Can't the Government find some way to establish relations of usefulness for us to the Government?' There was a feeling in the air, just as there is in the opera—I am borrowing an illustration from John Drake, I think—but there was a feeling in the air, just as there is in the opera when the violin plays a kind of tremolo, and one begins to have a sense that something is going to happen that transcends in importance the other things that have been going on.

"And so from all over this nation there began to be a reaching of the hands of helpfulness toward Washington. And when finally the President addressed the Congress and war was declared and the die was cast and we were shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain and France in this struggle, Washington became almost an inextricable confusion, by men treading upon one another's heels and crowding one another away from the department buildings in their impetuous zeal to say, 'What can we do and how can we be used?'

"And so all over this country there has gone on a gathering unison of spirit, a gathering desire for sacrifice. Industry is diverting itself from less important to more important things. What used to be known as capital and labor have for the most part forgotten their differences, and the imperial theme now that guides every man's thinking and every man's acting is service to the nation.

"Now, it strikes me as rather an interesting reflection that while we are in this war to make the world safe for democracy, democracy is making itself manifest here among us; for what is democracy—the co-operation, without distinction of fortune or opportunity, of all the men of the nation for the common good, and the good of each individual is democracy.

"We are recognizing it, too, I think, in our human relations. I have been traveling around over the country seeing these training camps, and I find that when 10,000 or 20,000 or 30,000 boys are camped near a city, large or small, the city adopts them. There is an instantaneous and widespread process of affectionate adoption going on, so that men have the feeling, men of my time of life, when they walk along the street and see a man in khaki, there is an almost irresistible desire to say 'My son!' (Applause.)

"How beautiful that is, and how true it is! For when, on some moonlight night, on the fields of France, some American boy's face is upturned from having made the grand and final sacrifice in this cause, no passerby nor no imagination that reaches him will be able to discern whether he came from a blacksmith's forge or a merchant's counter, a banker's counting room. He will simply be an American, and our affection for him, our adoption of him, our pride in him, will be as undiscriminating.

"Now all of this, I think, tends to afford some consolation. It is one of the by-products of this war that is going to be of immense value to mankind when it is over. And I have already adverted to the association with other nations. I suppose every boy, when he is a boy, and thinks of Heaven imagines himself talking—I deal, of course, only with the least important aspect of a boy's thoughts on that subject—but I imagine a choice-spirited boy would fancy he had one of the privileges, communing with the spirits of the great departed. Every generous soul desires contact with greatness, and now we are sending over to France unnumbered thousands of choice young Americans to associate with great people, men who have responded to magnificent inspirations.

Tells of Joffre's Calm.

"When Joffre was in this country he was in my office one day for an hour, or such a matter, and I was deeply impressed with his apparent imperturbable calm. He spoke hastily, as it seemed to me; in French seems hasty to me because I don't understand it. But it was calm, and after he had gone out I asked one of his staff officers who had been with him from the beginning of the German invasion of France whether he was always as untroubled and calm as that, and how he had behaved in the terribly disheartening and disastrous days before the battle of the Marne, and he gave me this picture of him: The old Marshal sat in his headquarters, and day after day dispatches came; every minute a dispatch, all of them dark and menacing. The dispatches were handed to this young man who told me this story, that told of the German advance and of the French retreat and of the capture of this city, and finally of the approach of the German army to Paris.

"And this Major told me that as each dispatch came in the old Marshal would shrug his shoulders and say, 'Oh, well, eh bien!' until finally, under the accumulation of this intense grief, the last dispatch came, telling that the German army was in sight of Paris, their objective the heart of the Marshal's nation. And all of a sudden his 'Oh wells' and 'Eh biens' came to an end, and when this last dispatch came in he glanced at it for a moment, tossed it aside, and said, 'This is far enough'; picked up a pencil and with his own hand wrote the message to the soldiers of France which ended with something like these words: 'The enemy must be permitted to advance not one step further. The least that France owes to any of her sons is that he will die where he stands.'

"And that began the Battle of the Marne, and from that day to this France has realized her expectation of her children.

"And right alongside of them is that superb British Army, no longer the despised little army, the contemptible little army, but Kitchener's army, the army of Great Britain and her colonies, gathered from all over the world, until finally they have achieved a degree of preparation that seems to enable them to beat their adversaries whenever they want to.

"And off in the far flung corners of the universe the same sort of progress is being made until only day before yesterday the poetic and romantic news came that Jerusalem was in the hands of Allenby and the children of the civilization that sprang from that country are now in possession of their holy places and can walk untroubled by Saracen and Mohammedan as Richard Coeur de Lion wanted to walk over the places that were the promised land in years gone by.

Alignment of Civilized Nations.

"It is a wonderful story, the alignment of the nations which can truly be called civilized, against the ancient mediaevalism which survives in the heart of Europe. The hope of mankind, so often frustrated, apparently is now to be accomplished. It could not be done in Napoleon's time, in spite of the French Revolution, and its philosophy and its promise, because of what Danton called 'The Allied Kings of Europe.' It could not be done in 1849 because of the Metternichs and the Bismarcks. It could not be done in 1870 because they were still triumphant, but out of the West, out of this youngest and latest and most hopeful of the nations of the earth; out of this young giant, fashioned out of all the peoples, who originate in a new philosophy, little rivulets of it have gone over to other peoples in other parts of the world.

"And now, in the fullness of time, this giant is full grown, and she joins hands with other peoples, who, though older, are yet the children of her spirit, and we are partners now with great men of great nations who have borne for three years heroically the brunt of this struggle, and at the end of it, out of the noise of battle and smoke of the battlefield, there arises the picture of a new federation of nations, of a new fraternity of mankind—the sons and daughters of civilization joining hands to protect the sacred principles upon which the freedom of mankind rests.

"Napoleon is credited with the statement that morals is to force as three to one. If Napoleon thought that, what shall we make the proportion? And it is because the American people realize this that they have shot through all their preparations for this war an influence of idealism and morality which is a new thing in the world.

"About our training camps new conditions have arisen. All sorts of modern, advanced notions with regard to the amusement and entertainment and recreation of young men in order that they may be virile, strong, and high-minded have been adopted, not because of any particular wisdom in any place, but because of the unanimous judgment and demand of the American people, and so, when our army goes abroad, it will be a knightly army, not an army of conquest that expects to come home with a chariot and somebody chained to the wheels and loaded up with material spoils, but an army that is going over to live and die for the fine fruits of a high idealism and a purified national morality.

Issue Is Not in Doubt.

"And when we add the righteousness of our cause to the intensity and success of our preparation, mobilizing the material and spiritual and scientific resources of our great people, and think of the character of our army, we see but one possible conclusion to this. Its first step will be military victory on the field, but its last step—its great fruits—the victory which will come stealing into New York Harbor some day on the shields of our boys who come to bring it to us, that we will value most, will be a vindication in the sight of all men everywhere of the virtue of freedom, the vigor of civilization, of true civilization, the inviolable righteousness of international engagements and agreements—the fact that among nations, as among men, the wages of sin is death.

"And so, my fellow-citizens, we are in a war with all its losses, material and human. There may be griefs in store for us of a personal kind, and we shall bear that with fortitude. But for mankind, and for us as a nation, there is joy in store; not only in the introduction of a new and higher era for the advance and effort of mankind, not only that men and women and children are to have a newere and larger liberty in the life that is to come, but that we Americans, having so greatly enjoyed under the favor of Providence these priceless possessions, have been privileged to participate in making them a common asset for mankind."

Daniels Denounces German Spies.

Secretary Daniels brought the crowd to its feet by his denunciation of German spies acting as scandal-mongers. He said that the results of their work could be seen in Russia, and that they must be checked here.

"When a man comes to you," he says, "and whispers of some great loss we have had, you put him down as repeating the words of a German spy or as a lying ignoramus, who doesn't know what he is talking about." Paying his respects to the scandalmongers, Secretary Daniels said:

"We are sending men to Europe, the only men who ever went to war without hate of the people they intend to defeat for the good of mankind—and we are sending them every week. We are sending them, thank God, we are sending them without the loss of a man."

Secretary Daniels then said that, if there was a soldier who hasn't his full equipment, it was because America had chosen to equip first those in the field. There wasn't a factory in the land which could make munitions, he said, that was not working overtime.

"A few months ago," Secretary Daniels continued, "there was a prevalent notion that American manhood had become soft and was dominated by materialism. We saw the young man immersed in business and pleasure, and we asked ourselves, 'Is the youth of our day made of the same stuff as the men of '76 and of the '60s!' There were many voices telling us of moral flabbiness, physical unfitness, and spiritual death.

"They said the only motto of today with American young men is 'Get rich and have a good time,' and there was a measure of truth in this diagnosis, but the grim business of war has already taught us that we had accepted the life of the few as typical when it was the exception. Perhaps we would have always accepted this unfavorable view of the youth of our day, and thus wronged them, if there had not come a time of testing. But the time came to measure manhood. Is it soft or is it hard? Is it of the stern stuff that gave us Nathan Hale and Paul Revere? Or is it deleted Americanism—lacks virility and readiness to die for principle?

"War has given the answer. The accepted misconception of the youth of today has been removed amid the perils of the deep and in the liquid fire of the trenches, where American youths have freely given their lives. American valor in 1917 is seen as well in the cantonments and training stations and on the ships, where a million men are undergoing the rigorous training to fit them to do the big task they will accomplish. Our sorrow over our earliest sacrifices in this war is assuaged by our pride that America possesses ten million valorous and chivalrous young men, and more, ready to fight until the world is freed of the monster of military autocracy which knows no law except

Let him take who has the power
And let him keep who can.

"We have entered into this war with no passion, no envy, no prejudices, no desire for anything that belongs to any other man or nation. No shibboleth of hate, or semblance of it, has been raised."

America's voice was raised for justice, Secretary Daniels said. Then he continued:

"If Americans can press this war to victory—counting nothing worth while except securing enduring peace—if we can do this without our own souls going down into the abyss of hate, our nation will have risen to a glory hitherto deemed impossible among men. Mind you, I counsel no smooth words in describing the murderous deeds conceived by the German autocrats. I favor no quarter for the men responsible for the world's war, though as to them our attitude should not be one of hatred.

"Napoleon coveted the earth. His personal ambition made Europe reek with blood. His fate must be the fate of those who make his bloody career their admiration, and who have followed in his footsteps. France, through travail, came to know and to embrace free government.

"We shall stay in this war until Germany shall see its war lords deposed, and we shall live to see that capable people freed from the mastery of militarism that has made every home a house of mourning. To this accomplishment, because until it is accomplished no people can be safe under their own vine and fig-tree, America has pledged its sacred honor, and the pledge every man and every resource and every dollar are dedicated. I use the word 'dedicated' advisedly, because it is a holy consecration of all that it is and all that it has to which America is committed. Can we permit passion or hate to mar our holy cause and our unselfish devotion?"

After discussing various war shibboleths and giving his approval to "Freedom for all forever," Secretary Daniels said:

"'Freedom, for all, forever' has no touch of hate of the foes of freedom. No greed tarnishes that shibboleth. Under that banner men will march to victory with a nobility of purpose and an unconquerable spirit. It will be a benediction, giving added strength and power to every man in arms, and he will fight in as holy a cause as inspired those who went in quest of the Holy Grail.

"The leading question on every tongue today is 'What can I do to help in this war?' Naturally, that question is addressed to those intrusted with the problems of the military arms of our Government. You eagerly hope that the way will be made clear to those eager and anxious to do their part in bringing this terrible conflict to a triumphant conclusion. I know that if I should ask every one of you sitting around me tonight what you would rather have me say above all things, your reply would not be words of praise of your society or general summaries of our military situation, or discourses on matters of high strategy, or elaborate dissertations on world politics, but you would ask me for a definite answer to the question that is uppermost in all your minds these days—Where lies my duty? How can I best serve in this day of need?

"I do not doubt you are all doing all that you can, all that you have been told, or all that you can think to do, and I know that what I wish to speak about particularly tonight is something which many of you already have realized or are already doing to the best of your ability at this moment, but there may arise a danger greater than that of submarines or cannon, more to be feared than the power of armies, a danger which will become no longer a danger when it is realized, but which is dangerous because, until too late, it may not be recognized as a real and great peril.

"I speak of the danger of pessimism, the danger of losing heart, the danger of growing discouraged, the danger of allowing oneself for one minute to doubt that right in this war will triumph or that democracy has not been born to suffer extinction at the hands of a German autocrat. It is part of the German propaganda. It is perhaps their most effective weapon to spread throughout the countries opposed to them tales of imaginary defeats, of fatal deficiencies in the military establishments which never existed, of superhuman resources of the German empire, and a thousand and one things all tending to shake that sane conviction of the impossibility of the wrong triumphing over the right, which we must retain if we are going to win this war.

"We are sending many men to help our allies; we are sending many ships, we are pouring out liberally our national wealth to the cause, but more than men, more than ships, more than money, must our war-weary associates across the water rely on this strong young country for that boundless courage, for that optimism which sees and understands the worst and yet fears not, which they will need more and more as time goes on. If we falter, if we grow discouraged, if we for one minute admit that there is but one answer to the question of how this war will end, how can we expect those whose fortitude, whose endurance, is already being tried to the utmost to stand fast in the faith?

"And this is something which each one can do as an individual, which we must do as individuals, because it is something we cannot do by Presidential authority or acts of Congress. When our gloomy friend sits across the desk and pours forth his tale of woe, whispering, perhaps, some spy-spread rumor of disaster, and adds his fear that all is not well, it is for us, by our own firm conviction, to dispel his gloom, to dissipate his anxiety, to encourage his wavering spirit, and to send him out of our office with renewed confidence to take up his task in unshaken faith of a triumphant outcome.

"There are diseases, so the doctors say, carried in every wind that blows; there are deadly germs that we well men breathe a thousand times a day without any ill effects upon their bodies. But the minute our systems become weakened, the minute our natural buoyancy and vitality become lessened, these same germs find a lodging place and we become stricken with the malady.

"It is so with this poison of pessimism which every German spy in America today is spreading broadcast through the land. So long as, with clear vision and with healthy minds, we look unflinchingly at the future we realize that so long as our great country and the great countries of our allies retain the will to win they cannot lose. But let us give way to a foolish and needless discouragement, let us permit ourselves to become mentally depressed, and we will find that every fresh lie taps visibly our power to conquer.

No Ground for Discouragement.

"And now, having asked you to encourage others, let me, speaking as one whose official duties require him to know, encourage you by giving you my solemn assurance that you might search our most secret archives at Washington in vain for any records of disaster or even minor military casualties that have not been spread broadcast through the public press. Nor will you find in all our records any just ground for discouragement, but on the contrary, could you read the full tale of what is going on today, you would feel proud of what our country has achieved already toward the certain winning of this war. It is not alone the men in office, the men wearing the uniform, the men charged with official responsibility, whose zeal and efficiency inspire optimism. These alone could not win the war. Our confidence is based upon the mobilization of all America, business men, artisans, farmers, who have enlisted as truly and freely and unreservedly as the young men who have answered the call to the colors. In their whole-hearted consecration and in their united spirit of sacrifice in our homes is a power that justifies our faith and vindicates our optimism.

"America has never drawn the sword except for liberty, and it has never sheathed it except in victory. Let us lend no ear to the whispering of pessimism or the doubts of disloyalty. Let us never doubt that clouds will break and enduring peace will shine upon mankind as the result of the courage and faith of valorous men."

Lewis Tells of Germany's Hatred.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, another of the speakers at the dinner, in outlining the causes of America's entrance into the war, said that years ago Germany had tried to sweep aside the Monroe Doctrine and get a foothold in South America, from which to invade and overthrow the democracies of the western world, and told how the Roosevelt Administration defeated this attempt.

"The destroying of our ships, the murdering of our men, the drowning of our women and children, and the dishonoring of America before the world by Germany in the present war was but the expression of a deep-seated vengeance."

Barber Assails Traitors.

William A. Barber, President of the Southern Society, started the dinner by a denunciation of pro-Germans and traitors.

"I approve of our treatment of enemy aliens, so far as it has gone," he said, "but it must go further. Let America fumigate her premises and rid them of the last germ of Hohenzollernism.

"Treat the German spy in America as Germany would treat the American spy in Germany! Give him the treatment at sunrise after the day he is caught! The American traitor is worse than the German spy, and should get no less treatment. We must check insidious propaganda. We must throw out of the schools every textbook by a German or any one of hyphenated tendencies. We must stop the wheels of every press publishing papers in an alien language. If there be any here who cannot be satisfied with our own language, let them go where they can be better suited."

The officers and Directors of The Associated Press attended the dinner in a body, being seated at Table M. Those at the speakers' table were Seymour Van Santvoord, President Holland Society; Cecil F. Shallcross, President St. George's Society; Alexander C. Humphreys, President Canadian Society; Clarence W. Bowen, Second Vice President New England Society; Elbert H. Gary, Baron T. Megata, Chairman Japanese Economics and Financial Commission; the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Chaplain of the society; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; William A. Barber President of the society; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, E. H. Outerbridge, President Chamber of Commerce; Victor H. Dowling, President Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; William Sloane, President St. Andrew's Society; Edward F. Darrell, President British Schools and Universities Club; E. Talcott Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, and William S. Kelley, Commander Confederate Veteran Camp.

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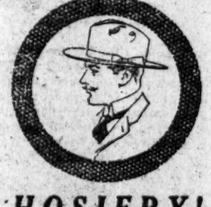

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How about your will power, your memory, your control of muscles? See the machinery of your brain in a remarkable picture-story in the January Popular Science Monthly. Learn what a well equipped brain must do. It is a picture you will never forget.

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SUNDAY TIMES ADVERTISEMENTS.
The U. S. Government having made alterations in the train schedule, advertisements for Sunday's New York Times—news, fashion, and dramatic sections—must be in The Times Building Thursday evening, and approved copy Friday evening. Copy for main news section must be released before noon Saturday.
—Advt.

VALUE is a word that some merchants seem to have re-discovered.
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PLEADS FOR HASTE IN AIRPLANE AID

Germans Will Soon Surpass French in Aviation, and American Aid Is Needed.

SUPPRESSED APPEAL TO US

Prepared by Famous French General for The Times Months Ago, and Now First Published.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—An article by Whitney Warren entitled "America's Rôle in Aerial Warfare" appears in this week's Revue Hebdomadaire. The writer begins by emphasizing the danger involved, not to say the harm already done, by the reproduction in the French press of extravagant assertions from America as to the strength of the aerial forces which the United States is assembling. He says:

"As for the 100,000 airplanes mentioned in sensational dispatches, I am not aware that a single one has yet crossed the sea. On the contrary, my information leads me to suppose that it is we who have ordered airplanes in the factories of the Allies to meet the needs of our army that is coming."

That, of course, does not mean that America's aerial contribution will be non-existent, or even negligible, Mr. Warren says, but it accentuates the need for speedy and systematic work on the part of America. He then gives a résumé of the types of airplanes now used on the European front, which he divides into three categories, as follows:

1. Divisional aviation—Machines for scouting, photography, and artillery observation.

2. Aviation of Pursuit—Fast killer planes whose only mission is to attack the enemy aviators.

3. Bombplanes for work by day and night.

Three Avenues to Victory.

It is clear that at the present juncture, Mr. Warren proceeds, either adversary who can win the mastery of the air will have the greatest chance of victory. There are three methods of defeating an enemy—by exhausting his military, economic, or moral strength. The mastery of the air would accomplish all three objects.

As regards military strength, Mr. Warren says, air mastery would put out an opponents' eyes and blind his infantry, artillery, and high command. Against economic forces an aggressive bombing policy would be extremely effective, at once destroying industrial resources which Germany cannot replace owing to the blockade and forcing a cessation of submarine warfare by its bloody reprisals. Similarly, as regards morale, persistent air raids destroy an enemy's confidence, and the side that loses confidence has lost the war.

To win this mastery, Mr. Warren continues, unquestioned superiority is required not only in numbers, but in offensive and defensive armament and in climbing and horizontal speed. Statements from the American press reproduced in France give the impression that by next Summer allied aviation, thanks to American aid, will have overwhelmed German aviation. The writer continues:

"The truth is that at that time, while America will not have been able to supply a single airplane, the German air fleet will be one-third superior to the French. That shows what we have got to do. The question is how are we to render our collaboration more active and efficacious?"

Army Leader Urges Haste.

Mr. Warren then quotes verbatim a statement made to him in July by a great soldier for publication in the American press insisting on the urgent need for haste. From this statement it is obvious that to win the mastery of the air we must have a great superiority in the number and quality of machines over the enemy. France cannot increase and speed up her production, owing to the shortage of materials and of labor unless she decides to devote to airplane construction a large proportion of labor and material at present used for other war purposes. This she would be able to do, as many of her workers engaged in other branches are specialists of high grade required for delicate airplane construction, but on the sole condition that she receives from America assurance that the latter will handle the production of automobiles, artillery and munitions necessary for the French army. That would enable France to concentrate on aviation.

At the same time the statement of the French General insists on standardization and rapidity of production of airplanes and motors. To accomplish this successfully necessitates continuous night and day work, with three eight-hour shifts, instead of working eight hours a day only, as is the case at present in the French airplane factories owing to the labor shortage. It is therefore held to be desirable that America shall also send to France as many as possible of her high-grade specialists to assist in the work not only in the industrial centres, but also in aviation repair and machine shops in the army zone, whose task is of fully equal importance.

Italy's Needs in the Adriatic.

The general lines of the above program, Mr. Warren says, have been indicated from the best French sources. Information from Italy tends in precisely the similar direction. There, too, an enormous increase in airplanes is necessary in the proportion that if Italy had 120 squadrillas in 1915, she will now require 1,200, or about 10,000 airplanes to triumph over the Austrians.

The writer ends with the citation of a letter he received from Thaon de Revel insisting on the need of sea as well as land airplanes. A great fleet of seaplanes would give the Italian the complete mastery of the Adriatic, on which depends in no small degree the decision of the submarine problem owing to the allied inability to prevent U-boats from making their way from Adriatic ports across the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Atlantic. America, Mr. Warren holds, thus has as great an interest in the question of the Adriatic as of the French war front.

It is America's duty to realize now how urgent is the need for haste, Mr. Warren says, and to spare no effort in bringing about that allied air superiority which, if not absolutely vital, is at least one of the most important conditions of victory.

TEXT OF SUPPRESSED APPEAL.

French General's Statement of How America Can Help in Aviation.

The statement, "by a great soldier," published in Paris by Mr. Warren, was prepared for transmission to THE NEW YORK TIMES by one of the most conspicuous of French Generals in the latter part of July last. It was at first suppressed by the American censorship at General Pershing's headquarters. Later, on representations made by THE TIMES correspondent, General Pershing gave his consent to the transmission of the statement. It was again offered for cabling, but this time was suppressed by the intervention of the American Ambassador in Paris, William G. Sharp. THE TIMES is now able, nearly five months after the preparation of the statement, to present it in full. It reads:

"In order to have the upper hand in aviation the Allies must have a far greater number of airplanes than the enemy and better ones. The Germans will soon have in France 3,000 machines. The most perfect of these machines has a speed of 200 kilometers per hour.

"On our side progress has been enormous since the beginning of the war. We have fifteen to twenty times as many avions as at that epoch and the speed of our fastest exceeds 200 kilometers. The English have realized the same progress. This represents an immense industrial effort. It should be realized that the whole aerial fleet must be made over every three months, which means that, in order to maintain its total effective, we must manufacture anew each month one-third of that effective. Add to this the fact that it takes from six to nine months to realize any new type of machine.

"America will therefore need to make great haste if she wans rapidly to attain big results. She must not hesitate before any effort to act quickly and accomplish much. Equip yourselves as if the war were going to last ten years, but speed yourselves as if it were going to end in six months. Above everything use speed. Words are cosuly; action alone counts in war.

"Do not forget that every day of the war costs the world in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 and that the blood spilled is priceless. The great difficulty is to get started. To get started is, first and above all, to begin the fabrication of motors in wholesale. You must produce between 20,000 and 30,00. Such an increase in production is by the force of circumstances no longer possible in France or England, where manufacture has been pushed to the limit. What we need can only be accomplished by the resources at your disposal. Naturally, you must profit by the discoveries we have made, and I know, as far as this is concerned, that American constructors are getting into close contact with ours.

"What is important is that without losing a day a large number of American factories be organized in America and perhaps also over here. In order to go quickly content yourselves with only two or three types of motor, choosing those which have attained the highest standard of perfection. The Germans have but two types, the Benz and the Mercedes, and this contributes certainly to facilitate their production. There is no need to have any more—a few types, but in each type an enormous output and perfect quality.

"I insist on the word perfect because the airplane is a very delicate instrument and if the motor is not perfect the whole machine is not only useless but murderous. The aviator trusts his life to his machine. Above all, commence! The task to be accomplished is of a magnitude worthy of America, but there is not one day to be lost."

SAYS WE WANT ONE CHIEF.

Tardieu Tells the French America Is Watching Mistakes.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Under the heading "What America Expects of Us" Captain André Tardieu, High Commissioner to the United States, gives the French public some frank advice in the Petit Parisien. America, he writes, is willing to give every assistance to France, but in return has the right to ask her to discipline herself.

"America urges the adoption of the principle of a single man in supreme command of the allied fronts," Captain Tardieu says. "The Americans do not wish to see a repetition of the Somme battle of 1916—one example in a thousand—when, because it had to be a Franco-British offensive, it was made at the junction of the two armies in a swamp.

"Mistakes in detail may be made, have indeed already been made, by the Americans, but their general conception of the war from military and economic viewpoints is simpler and therefore better than ours, and should be listened to."

MONUMENT IN FRANCE TO SLAIN AMERICANS

Lorraine Citizens to Erect Memorial to Memory of First Three Men Pershing Lost.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Prefect Mirman of Meurthe et Moselle has started a movement for erecting a monument to the first American soldiers who fell in France. Ambassador Sharp, with whom M. Mirman is on terms of personal friendship, has received and answered favorably a letter of which the following is a translation:

Prefecture de Meurthe et Moselle,
Cabinet du Préfet,
Nancy, Dec. 7, 1917.

Mr. Ambassador:

The first three soldiers of the United States Army killed on the field of honor in the course of the great war for independence of peoples repose in Lorraine territory not far from Nancy in a little cemetery in the Commune of Bathelemont. After victory it is probable that our two nations will commemorate by a monument worthy of this great event the alliance of their arms against a common enemy who is truly the enemy of mankind. But, in perfect accord with the ideas of my administrators, I have thought that meantime and from today we have a desire to raise up a modest temporary monument to honor these sons of the United States, the first to fall on the soil of France.

I have ordered the monument. I am hastening the execution of it and wish that with the briefest delay it should be erected in my little bombarded Lorraine city. All the communes of Meurthe et Moselle, all communes not invaded, have desired at their common expense to pay for it, not that the cost is considerable, but unanimously to associate themselves with this manifestation of sympathy toward your noble nation. In several days I shall write you and ask you to accept a small reduced size model of our monument.

We would be happy if another model could be forwarded to President Wilson, and I wish to ask you if I could send it to you at the Embassy and if you would be good enough to insure the expedition of it to the illustrious Chief of the Republic of the United States.

Kindly accept, &c., &c.,

MIRMAN.

THREE MORE DIE IN FRANCE

Pershing Also Reports Lieutenant Edgar W. Young Severely Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—General Pershing reported today that First Lieut. Edgar W. Young, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, attached to British forces, had been severely wounded in action. His wife lives at McKenney, Va.

The following deaths from natural causes were also reported:

SHAW, IRWIN M., private, Signal Corps, Nov. 29; pulmonary edema and ptomaine poisoning; acute; sister, Mrs. Clair Shaw, Columbia, Mo.

MORRIS, JOSEPH A., private, infantry, Dec. 4; drowned; father, Andrew L. Morris, 377 Doty Street, Fond due Lac, Wis.

EVANS, RICHARD C., Corporal, infantry, Dec. 9; possibly accidental gunshot wound; father, Richard C. Evans, Palmyra, Tenn.

COUNTRY MENACED BY COAL FAMINE

Reduced Consumption Alone Can Avert It, Garfield Tells War Service Committees.

BALTIMORE IS BADLY HIT

Electric Power Shut Off There—Ohio Governor Moves Fuel Despite Federal Administration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Reduction in consumption alone can save the country from a coal famine, Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, today told 200 Chairmen of war service committees named by various industries to act with the Government in its purchase of war supplies.

Unless there was a concerted effort toward conservation, Dr. Garfield said, the coal supply would not meet the requirements of industry. First consideration would be given to war industries by the Fuel Administration in distributing coal and others would have to suffer, though no list of non-essentials for which coal was to be denied would be made up.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Because of the acute shortage of coal, the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company of this city today notified its customers using electrical power for manufacturing purposes that it could not furnish the power.

Among the concerns so notified was the Baltimore Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, which is engaged upon Government work exclusively. This plant closed down at 3 P. M., throwing 3,500 men out of work, according to the President of the company.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Governor James H. Cox went over the heads of Federal Fuel Administration officials today and took the Ohio coal shortage problem in his own hands. His first move was to order solid train loads of coal assembled and sent immediately to points in the State most seriously in need of fuel.

The order was directly contrary to instructions of F. C. Baird, Federal Fuel Administrator in charge of the lakes coal pool, Cleveland, who refused by long-distance telephone today to sanction such action. Subsequently word came that Mr. Baird had decided to send a representative to Columbus in accordance with the Governor's wish to keep in close touch with the distribution. He said by telephone that he would co-operate with the State.

The changed attitude of the Fuel Administration representative, it is believed, will work to practically a complete distribution of all lakes coal, which means that no fewer than 5,000 cars in Ohio and more than 10,000 cars held in Kentucky, near Cincinnati, will be moving to consumers late today. Distribution can be effected in two or three days, materially relieving cases of suffering.

RIOT WHEN SUPPLY OF COAL GIVES OUT

Disturbances Occur in Yards in Williamsburg and Brownsville —Fuel Freezes in Transit.

Although 40,000 tons of coal arrived yesterday at New Jersey tidewater points for distribution in New York City, only a small amount of the consignment reached the city owning chiefly to the fact that the commodity had become frozen while in transit and time was required to break the lumps small enough to be handled in barges. Riots as several yards resulted.

Most of the trouble centred in the Williamsburg and Brownsville section of Brooklyn. A crowd estimated at 2,000, mostly women, some of them with children in their arms, stormed the yards of S. Tuttle's Son & Co in Williamsburg and demanded that coal be sold. Bricks, stones, dishpans, and scuttles were hurled at employes, window panes, and wagons. Several riots were knocked down and trampled upon and others came out with torn clothing and hats missing. Many window panes in the Tuttle offices were shattered before the police reserves from the Clymer Street Station arrived and scattered the crowd.

Another outbreak was at the yards of Rubel Brothers, at Glenmore Avenue and Junius Street, East New York. S. Tuttle of the Williamsburg concern said last night that as soon as he received a new consignment of coal he would dispose of it in small lots as formerly in preference to selling it to industrial concerns.

Although fuel conditions were acknowledged in local official circles yesterday to be rather discouraging, announcement was made that 20,000 tons were now on their way here from the mines, this being in addition to the 40,000 tons now at tidewater points adjacent to the city. Reeve Schley, Federal Fuel Administrator, said that part of the new consignment had already reached Jersey City and would be started across the Hudson River on barges within a few hours. He made it plain, however, that New York was not yet out of danger from the fuel shortage.

Mr. Schley said that he believed that the action taken at Washington on Tuesday in diverting coal to New York would bring relief. J. A. Hall, Deputy Fuel Distributer for the Bronx, had expected to distribute 4,000 tons of coal among the yards in that borough yesterday, but instead received only 1,500 tons.

There were 230 deaths in the five boroughs from noon Tuesday up to noon yesterday, and, according to the Health Department, of this number thirty-nine were due to pneumonia.

Frank B. Lowry, Chairman of the Refiners' Distributing Committee of, the Federal Food Administration, announced that 7,000,000 pounds of sugar had been released to New York retailers yesterday. He also said that 7,000,000 pounds of refined sugar would be released today for consumption in the New England States, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

The Federal Food Board announced that Louis Hoffman, a wholesale grocer at 77-79 Ludlow Street, had been summoned to appear before the board to answer a charge of violating a rule of the food license law in reference to combination sales.

FULL SUPPORT FOR FIGHTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Further indication of the unreserved character of the support put behind General Pershing and Vice Admiral Sims by the Government came today with the publication of the following order issued by Rear Admiral McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy, to his organization:

"Requisitions, requests, and recommendations from Vice Admiral Sims, senior naval officer in command in Europe, are to be acted upon the same day they are received, and, unless there be some insurmountable obstacle, in exact agreement with his wishes; that is to say: When I properly have any discretion in the premises, it is to be understood that that discretion has already been exercised when Admiral Sims's wishes become known. Advice of action taken will be immediately cabled to Admiral Sims in every case."

Somewhat similar steps have been taken in the War Department with relation to recommendations from General Pershing. An officer of the General Staff has been detailed to check up every day the progress being made by any bureau with the filling of any order. In addition, a special committee of the staff acts as a priority board to forward shipments.

LACK OF ORDNANCE LAID TO CONGRESS

Continued from Page One.

than 1,000,000 men really to be in the war.

"When the United States went into the war we had to compress the entire five years' program into one. We found that there was not nearly enough money embraced in legislation already passed to equip such an army. The money had to be got and got quickly if the country was to be put upon anything like a war status.

"Prior to the declaration of war all estimates had been based on the equipment of the 1,000,000 men for the period of five years. New estimates were made, but the appropriations for them did not become available until the General Deficiency bill was passed June 17 last. Even then more delay occurred, because there came a fresh estimate of expenditures. The money to prepare the army of 1,000,000 men was not actually available until October.

"In the meantime the War Department had been seriously handicapped for want of funds to carry on its program. We tried in every way we could to get the manufacturers to go on with immense contracts for ammunition and for guns on the assurance that the Government's policy would be entirely adequate as to appropriations, and that they would run no danger in taking orders to unlimited amounts of money.

"But the manufacturers, or many of them, said they could not get loans necessary to enlarge their equipment and turn out the product wanted. Much delay was occasioned in getting the munition making started. Ordnance of all descriptions had to wait until the matter could be straightened out. The Government had guns and ammunition turned out as fast as it could, but the delay in appropriations kept the work back.

The Cost-Plus Makeshift.

"By adopting the cost-plus-10-per-cent. system of payment the Government was enabled to place many orders with the manufacturers. While I do not approve of that as a fixed system, I am satisfied that it worked out well enough at a time when it was essential that the Government make contracts quickly and get the work of munition making well under way. The better scheme is for a fixed price, but some manufacturers would not take contracts on that basis. They would not take the risk except when assured of a certain percentage of profit. They had had their fingers burned, and they were cautious.

"No orders for rifles at fixed prices were made by the War Department. The manufacturers insisted on a guarantee of profit."

Senator Wadsworth asked if the War Department had not been able to use part of the $100,000,000 national defense fund voted by Congress to the President.

"Was it not possible to use some of that for the manufacture of ordnances?" inquired the New York Senator.

"Yes, we did use $35,000,000 of that fund, which the President placed at our disposal," replied Gen. Crozier. "It enabled us to place emergency orders for munitions."

"Were any preliminary steps taken to put the country on a war basis before we entered the conflict with Germany?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Yes, there was a great deal of consideration as to plans," replied General Crozier. "We prepared for sudden expansion of the army and did all we could to work out plans along that line. For one thing, we established a system of cataloguing that helped us when we started to organize for war.

"A tremendous amount of detail necessarily came up. We had to increase the various staffs. Mine was enlarged from 55 to 2,100 officers. We had to take most of these men from civil life, because of the impracticability of having line officers taken away from their regular duties."

"How does the army stand now as to ordnance?" asked Senator Reed.

No Shortage with Army in France.

"Well, we are turning it out as fast as possible," replied General Crozier. "We have not caught up yet. But there is no shortage of munitions or guns with our army in France. Our men are being supplied with artillery by France and Great Britain. We lack artillery to equip our men in training here."

"When will the United States catch up in the supply of artillery to its own army?" pursued Senator Reed.

"We will be fairly well caught up by next Summer," said General Crozier.

The Ordnance Chief, in alluding to the shortage of labor in arsenals and munition plants, said such a condition ought not exist.

"It is not lack of men that has bothered us," he explained, "but it has been lack of disposition of men to stick at that work when they could get better wages in other industries. My idea is to pass a law making it an offense for a man to quit ordnance work unless the Government permits it. That would keep all the men we wanted for munition work. The draft has not affected the munition workers, and won't for a considerable time."

General Crozier said, in a reply to a question from Senator Reed, that the United States was now speeding up in its ordnance work.

"After all the vexatious delays," he said, "we are turning out immense quantities of munitions and guns."

Craig Biddle in Aviation Corps.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Craig Biddle, society leader and tennis expert, took the oath today as a first class private in the army and is now on his way to Kelly Field at San Antonio. Mr. Biddle tried for an officer's commission at the Fort Niagara training camp last Summer, but failed to pass the final examination. Only a few relatives and intimate friends knew of Mr. Biddle's intention to enlist.

War Hits Yale Festivities.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—The annual "junior promenade" at Yale is to feel the effects of wartime economy. The student council of the college has recommended that in view of war conditions this annual social event be greatly modified so as to reduce the cost. It is also recommended that the class dances usually held the day before the promenade be omitted and that athletic events be arranged for that occasion be canceled.

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MEN'S IMPORTED

FRENCH SCARVES

$4.00

What the French call la creme de la creme!

Those fine, rich crinkly silks that rustle like a gown in a two-step—in cogent colors on a moire ground—a hundred patterns but only six of a kind—shaped into voluminous four-in-hands—hand-made, of course—the quintessence of quality, the diapason of distinction, the salt of silk scarf style!

Would be nearer $6 and $7 in some high-toned shops

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Furnishings Shop, 6 West 38th St.
Separate Shop on Street Level

ADVERTISEMENT.

Impressions Created By These $25 Suits

SPECIAL attention was recently called to the unusual values in our $25 suits.

* *

That new customers, who formerly had purchased elsewhere, were attracted in goodly number was gratifying.

* *

But even more so was the fact that these new customers have sent their friends.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner $25 suits of similar quality may be a rare thing in the future, if prices of woolens continue to soar.

* *

In ordinary times these suits would shine by comparison. Under present conditions they are wonderful values.

Their style thought measures up to the standard of the finest custom tailors.

* *

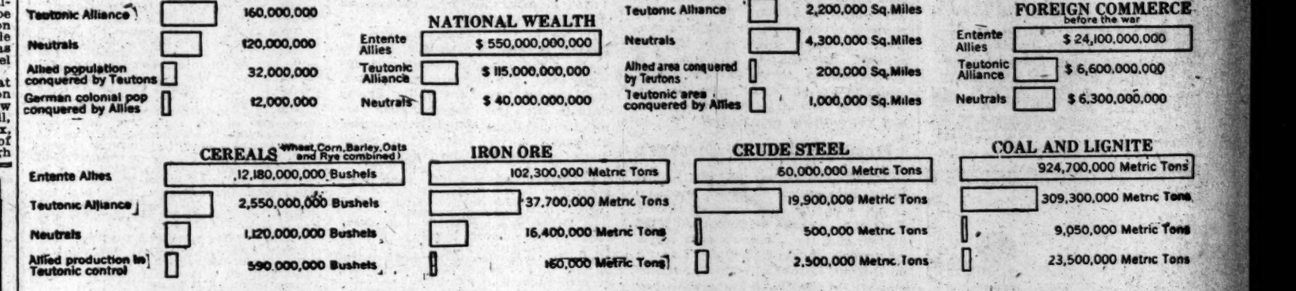
Some of our exclusive "CordovanBrown" Suits are included at $25.

A Dreadnaught Wardrobe Trunk makes a very useful gift.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF THE ALLIED, TEUTONIC AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES



You will see from the above chart that not only *man-power*, but *national wealth—iron, steel, coal, foodstuffs*, etc.—will *decide* the present world war in favor of the Allies. This chart is one of many features of

3 OFFICIAL WAR MAPS

ONLY $2.00 for the Series

Size, 31 x 39 Inches Each

Showing all the *Belligerent Countries* and the *Battle Fronts*.
Beautifully Printed in Four Colors.
They cover not only all the belligerent countries and the battle fronts, but they also show where all other world wars for the past 6,000 years were fought.

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These maps are *official*—that is, made from Government surveys. Exactly the same maps on a larger scale are used by the high commands on all fronts.

We have added to each map much readable and instructive historical matter—just what everyone now *needs* to follow this war *intelligently*. You certainly ought to make your children follow the American troops in the identical places where *memorable events* have taken place, and where *history is again being made*. If your boy or girl is studying French history, here are the places associated with Louis XIV. and The Grand Alliance, as well as with the First Napoleon. If they are studying Latin, here are the scenes of Caesar's celebrated campaigns. When they read Greek history they can follow by the aid of these maps in the footsteps of Alexander the Great.

Do you not see that following the war in this fascinating way will give your children a different sort of education from what they get in school, but just as valuable?

It will be just as valuable an education to you, too.

So don't miss this chance to get these fine educational war maps with their most instructive historical notes, and at such an extremely low price. And *remember* that if you order the set we *guarantee* you will be pleased with them. See order blank below.

If you wish to order by telephone call Farragut 4980

Map No. 1 **Covering Northwestern Europe and showing the Western Front.**
(Printed in four colors, size 31x39 inches each)

This map includes the *North Sea, the English Channel, England, Holland, Belgium, France, Germany west of Berlin*, thus covering the entire area of military and naval operations in the west.

The Western Front The map shows the *Line of the Western Front* beginning near Ostend on the English Channel, thence south through Belgium into northern France and southeast down to the eastern extremity of the line where it breaks into Alsace. *All strategic points* are clearly indicated in prominent type, such as the famous Ypres salient, Lille, Lens, Arras, Cambrai, St. Quentin, Laon, Rheims, Toul, Verdun, Epinal, Belfort, and all the rest.

The German Drive on Paris Red lines indicate the extreme limit of the German drive towards Paris in August, 1914. You will see how near the Germans were to the French capital when Von Klück suddenly swung the German right towards the east. You can also see where the battle line is now, and by comparing this with the line as it stood in 1914 you will see how much of northern France has already been evacuated by the Germans under pressure of superior artillery and Allied man-power.

Map No. 2 **Covering *Central Europe* from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and *showing the Eastern Front*.**
(Printed in four colors, size 31x39 inches)

This map includes the *Baltic Sea*, part of *Sweden, Germany* east of Berlin, *Poland, Austria-Hungary, Galicia*, and *European Russia*.

A red line on this map shows the spectacular drive made by the Russian army into eastern Prussia in the early days of the war. It reached to within three hundred miles of Berlin; to the south it broke into Galicia, Austria-Hungary's province beyond the Carpathian Mountains. You can see exactly where are Lemberg, Tarnow, Jaraslav, Cracow and Przemysl, Galician cities which figured prominently in this war, are situated, also where the Russian line stood in December, 1917.

Map No. 3 **Covering *Southeastern Europe*, the *Balkans, Turkey in Asia, Mesopotamia* and the *Holy Land* and showing the *Italian, Balkan, and Turkish Fronts*. (Printed in four colors, size 31x39 inches)**

On this map we find a strange intermingling of what is very old in the history of the world with what is very new. The *mysticism* of the East is found side by side with the pushing, practical *forcefulness* of the West. Here are the original homes of the three great civilizations of the early world. To-day on the identical ground that is filled with hoary memories of these by-gone ages, a modern war with modern engines of destruction and with men from the other side of the earth is being fought in the Land of the Pharaohs and on the plains and in the valleys of The Holy Land to make the world safe for democracy.

Jerusalem with its Holy Sepulchre has been captured by the British; Bagdad, famed for the "Arabian Nights," is already in our Allies' hands. Where the children of Israel, according to tradition, crossed the Red Sea a patrol of Japanese destroyers steams past day by day to guard the route to India.

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The Manager, The Encyclopedia Britannica,
120 West 32d Street, New York.

Enclosed find $2.00. Send me postpaid the three BRITANNICA WAR MAPS.

GUARANTEE: It is understood that if I decide the maps do not come up to my expectations, I may return them to you, and you will refund the money I have paid.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... *State* .....

P. S. If you want the above maps with linen backs and rods so that you can hang them on the wall, send $7.25 for the three, postage paid.

T-1 (See opposite.)

If You Want to Hang These Beautiful Maps on the Wall—

in your home or in your office—we can supply the series of three *mounted*, with stout linen backs and rods top and bottom, so that you can see every area of the military operations from day to day without moving from your chair.

Price, $7.25, Mounted on Linen (Postpaid)

BUSINESS Americans are finding more than trade opportunity in the Southern Americas.

"The War has given me my first real vacation trip in twenty years", said a business man as he stepped from a Great White Fleet steamer, inbound from Panama.

"I went South to see how many pairs of our shoes they needed—and let me tell you they needed more than I thought they did.

"But the best part of all was the trip. I wouldn't trade my new set of impressions and my new vitality for all the orders in the world."

And what do you think he was most enthusiastic about? Not the Panama Canal, not the charm of Havana, not the emerald beauty of Jamaica, nor the quaint reminders of old Spain.

It was the sheer enjoyment of being lazy—of sitting out on deck absorbing salt air and sunshine, of dining, lunching, breakfasting any time he wanted, any place he wanted on the ship.

These are the impressions of one man who crossed the Caribbean, sailed the Atlantic and the Pacific on his *business* trip. How do they appeal to *you?*

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STEAMSHIP SERVICE
New York Boston New Orleans

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Peter Rabbit furniture is exclusive to Best & Co. We originated it — a real style of well designed furniture in Liliputian sizes.

It is finished in white enamel, and each piece, whether it be rocker, table, straight chair or bench, bears the Peter Rabbit mark.

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Fifth Ave. at 35th St., New York
You never pay more at Best's

J. B. CROOK & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1837
549 FIFTH AVE. AT 45TH ST.
"Specialists in Sporting Goods"

$6.50
LADIES' SMART SKATING OUTFIT
Calfskin Shoe fitted with famous Automobile Skates
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CIVIL SERVICE.

Actuarial Clerk
Salary $600 to $1,200

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age and possess a working knowledge of actuarial terms, symbols and formulae, and of mathematics as applied to actuarial work. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 2; Duties, 5; Mathematics, 3. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 19, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Read it Yourself—Buy it for Xmas
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
The New Novel by Joseph C. Lincoln

PUTS NO RIGID BAN ON AUSTRIANS HERE

Continued from Page One.

ject to the restrictions of the previous proclamations relating to German enemy aliens; they will be permitted to reside and labor in prohibited areas and to travel freely without molestation. Only those who are dangerous or disloyal are subject to arrest."

The President's proclamation reads:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date of Dec. 7, 1917, as follows:

Whereas, The Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Whereas, By Sections Four Thousand and Sixty-seven, Four Thousand and Sixty-eight, Four Thousand and Sixty-nine, and Four Thousand and Seventy of the Revised Statutes, provision is made relative to natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a hostile nation or Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward who shall be in the United States and not actually naturalized;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens, that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecution of the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the aforesaid sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be as follows:

All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary being males of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not naturalized, are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid, or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and toward such of said persons as conduct themselves in accordance with law all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Austria-Hungary, being males of the ages of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by Sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in regulations duly promulgated by the President;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

(1) No native, citizen, denizen, or subject of Austria-Hungary, being a male of the age of 14 years and upward, and not actually naturalized, shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, Judge or Justice, under Sections 4,069 and 4,070 of the Revised Statutes;

(2) No such person shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

(3) Every such person of whom there may be reasonable cause to believe that he is aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States Marshal, or his deputy, or such other officers as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

AUSTRIANS RESUME MOUNTAIN ATTACKS

Continued from Page One.

enemy counted on reaching Bassano on Nov. 26.

"More reinforcements are still arriving to the rear of the enemy's line from the Russian front."

Light Snow in the Mountains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 11, (Delayed.)—The long-hoped-for snowfall has come at last, covering the Asiago Plateau and Monte Grappa with a thin coating. In the plains the weather is rainy, promising more snow in the mountains.

The activity of the artillery is moderate on the whole front, whereas the fighting in the air is most intense.

A squadron of British, French, and Italian airplanes has bombarded enemy depots for materials and troops. One hundred and fifty machines were employed for this attack, in which they dropped several tons of explosives, which started fires in the thick woods and explosions among the reserve stores and broke up long columns of motor trucks.

On their return journey these aviators found the enemy battalions descending from Monte Badenecche. Some of the aeroplanes flew very low; others kept the enemy machines at bay while the rest turned their machine guns on the Austrian columns.

The flights have been very successful in verifying positions.

TO AID TILL ITALY WINS.

Page Tells Italians the Meaning of Our New Declaration of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 10, (Delayed.)—Replying to the great demonstration before the American Embassy today, in recognition of the declaration of war against Austria by the United States, Ambassador Page said:

"Why do you think that the United States, following the lead of that Apostle of Liberty, our great President, declared war against Austria-Hungary? We were distant; we were safe. It was to help Italy and the cause for which Italy has undergone such suffering. It is to Italy, lover and champion of liberty, in her hour of distress, that my people come as one man, pledging every resource for her relief; and be sure we will not stop until we have won. Today in our hearts there is but one question—how to aid Italy and the other great democracies which are fighting the tyranny which from its supreme stronghold in Central Europe is endeavoring to overrun and crush the world; how to win this war and make liberty secure throughout the ages for Italy and for the peoples of the world, great and small; how to win in the quickest and surest way.

"It is for this great end that my Government has just declared war against Italy's most immediate and bitter foe, against those who would 'make a wilderness and call it peace.'"

The Ambassador closed by saying that if he had ever merited the good will of the people standing before him it was for having made clear to his Government the greatness of soul with which Italy had poured out her blood to withstand the overwhelming pressure of the enemy and defend her sacred soil.

Italy Acts to Control Exchange.

ROME, Tuesday, Dec. 11.—The Government has issued a decree establishing a National Institute of Exchange, with monopolistic powers, the purpose of which is to reduce speculation in Italian money and control the export of all national bonds. All foreign bank transactions also must be registered with the new institution, which will be under the direction of Minister of the Treasury Nitti.

$25,000,000 to Italy on Account.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Another payment of $25,000,000 to Italy today, the first for many weeks, brought the total actually paid to that Government, from the $500,000,000 credit allowed, up to $320,000,000.

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged
Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported
MADE WITH CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE *Franklin Trust Company*
November 14th, 1917

RESOURCES

Cash		$ 5,766,890.06
Demand Loans		2,647,400.30
Time Loans		3,130,442.80
Bills Purchased		2,514,209.95
U. S. Bonds and Certificates		10,882,630.00
Other Securities		7,882,375.64
Banking House		553,120.80
Bonds & Mortgages		808,450.00
Customers' Acceptances		1,039,507.98
Accrued Interest Receivable		169,797.50
		$35,394,824.23

LIABILITIES

Capital		$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus		1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		178,055.41
Deposits, U. S.	$10,499,850.00	
" Other	21,545,620.46	32,045,470.46
Acceptances		1,080,298.90
Reserved for Taxes		10,601.35
Accrued Interest Payable		80,398.11
		$35,394,824.23

Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Association

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Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Don't throw cold water on the perfect flavor of
Club Cocktails
by shaking with fine ice. Pour over large lumps, or cool the bottle.

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Very Important
"Box of Six" Hosiery Sale for Men
—at prices which would be impossible if based on present wholesale costs.

Full-fashioned Lisle Thread Half Hose, in Black, White, Grey or Dark Tan. 40c. pair	6 Pair $2.10
Striped Plaited Lisle Half Hose, in Black, Smoke Grey, Navy Blue, White, Grey or Tan. 50c pair	6 Pair $2.50
Full-fashioned Lisle Thread Half Hose, in Black, Smoke Grey, Navy Blue, White, Grey or Dark Tan; also full-fashioned Fibre Silk Hose in Champagne, White, Navy Blue or Grey. 50c. pair	6 Pair $2.65
Two-color Plaited Silk Half Hose, in Black with White, Tan, Green, Navy Blue, or Red. 55c. a pair	6 Pair $2.85
Seamless Pure Silk Half Hose, in Black, White, Grey, Navy Blue, Champagne or Smoke Grey. 55c. a pair	
Seamless Silk Clocked Half Hose, in Black with White; White with Black; or Champagne with Black. 60c. a pair	6 Pair $2.85

Buy This Christmas Gift Today

A XMAS BOX OF
Holeproof Hosiery
"The Liberty" Hose—for Men and Women
They give freedom from holes, darning and unnecessary expense and are unusually appropriate for gift purposes this year when patriotic Americans are making war on waste and extravagance. One pair of HOLEPROOFS will outwear two pairs of almost any other hosiery.

For Men, 6 pairs, Cotton, $1.75; Mercerized.. $2.00
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs..... $3.30
For Women, 6 pairs, Cotton, $2.40; Silk Lisle.. $3.00
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs..... $3.30

Brill Brothers
1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th St. 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn. 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3d Avenue—Open Evenings

Are You Sending Candy *Regularly* to Your Soldier?

Fighting men need candy.

Candy has more food value than an equal quantity of beef, bread, milk or eggs.

Many armies recognize it as an official ration. Soldiers at the Training Camps crave it constantly.

For Christmas, write to your soldier that you have ordered a box of Huyler's sent to him *every week.*

Huyler's
ARMY DELIVERY SERVICE

avoids the damage and delay of parcel post and express. Leave your order at any Huyler store or agency and our representative at practically any Training Camp will deliver the candy almost immediately and in perfect condition.

A Corner in the Sitting-room in a Telephone Central Office.

A Glimpse at the Girl
with the Voice With the Smile

WE have just printed an illustrated booklet, describing the work of the telephone operator. It tells of the importance of this most interesting profession. It tells of the operator's pay; of her opportunities for promotion; of the Benefit Plan that protects her and of the careful provisions that are made for her health and happiness.

It describes the large, well-ventilated central offices, the cosy sitting-rooms and the modern dining-rooms. It gives you the secret of why there is a smile in her voice when she says "Number, please?"

If you would like to become a telephone operator or have friends who would be interested, telephone, write or call at our nearest commercial office and ask for a free copy of *"An Ideal Occupation for Young Women".*

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

KEEN KUTTER

Tool Cabinet No. K3
PRICE $25.00

Good tools put *punch* and *fun* into his work

This KEEN KUTTER Tool Cabinet contains 19 Highest Grade Tools and 10 other miscellaneous articles.

Your protection and his lies in this simple and straightforward Guarantee: Satisfaction or money back.

IT's drudgery to work with poor or ordinary tools—his heart can't be in his work. Then why not give him *good* Tools this Christmas?

The skilled craftsman or mechanic will tell you that a KEEN KUTTER Tool Cabinet is filled with tested tools. Each single one must pass test after test—and *must* be *perfect* before it's finally approved by the "Keen Kutter Council." With such tools at his shop—or in his home—his work goes twice as fast and twice as easy.

Ask any of these dealers to show you the KEEN KUTTER Cabinets, or write us for interesting, free booklets. Prices range from $17 to $150.

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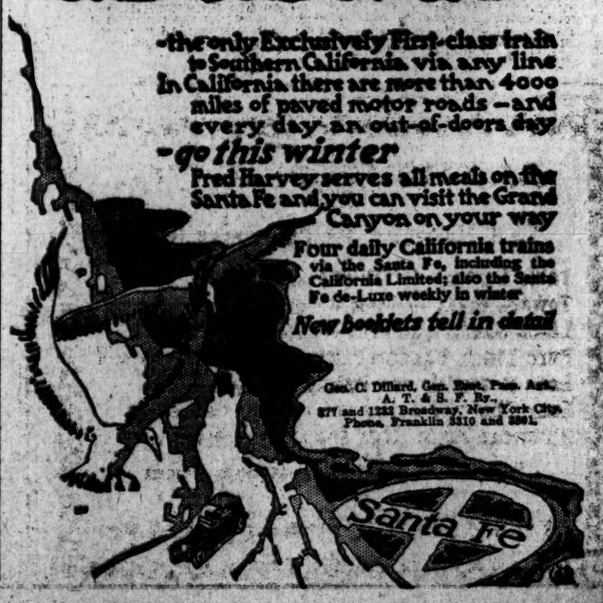
—the only Exclusively First-class train to Southern California via any line in California there are more than 4000 miles of paved motor roads—and every day an out-of-doors day —*go this winter*

Fred Harvey serves all meals on the Santa Fe and you can visit the Grand Canyon on your way

Four daily California trains via the Santa Fe, including the California Limited; also the Santa Fe de-Luxe weekly in winter.

New booklets tell in detail



Gen. C. Dillard, Gen. Pass. Pass. Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry.
377 and 1281 Broadway, New York City.
Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3891.

BRITISH PUSH ON FROM JERUSALEM

Indian Troops Carry More Enemy Positions, Killing 50 Turks and Capturing 10.

ALLENBY IN THE HOLY CITY

Victorious General Well Received by Populace — Mosque of Omar Put Under Moslem Control.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The British line northwest of Jerusalem and midway between that city and Jaffa has been advanced, dispatches received today from General Allenby show. Contingents of Ghurkas carried positions as far as the mouth of the Midieh. Fifty Turks were killed and ten taken prisoner. British airplanes bombed troops and transports in the vicinity of Birah with good results.

The following official statement issued by the Turkish War Office on Monday has been received here:

During the recent fighting west of Jerusalem the enemy succeeded in pushing his attack as far as the outskirts of the city, and our troops west and south of Jerusalem were transferred to the east of the city.

In the House of Commons today Premier Lloyd George read the following telegram from General Allenby, dated Jerusalem, Tuesday:

I entered the city officially at noon today with a few of my staff, the commanders of the French and Italian detachments, the heads of the political missions, and the military attachés of France, Italy, and America.

The procession was all afoot, and at Jaffa gate I was received by the guards representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, India, France, and Italy. The population received me well.

Guards have been placed over the holy places. My Military Governor is in contact with the acting custodians and the Latin and Greek representatives. The Governor has detailed an officer to supervise the holy places. The Mosque of Omar and the area around it have been placed under Moslem control, and a military cordon of Mohammedan officers and soldiers has been established around the mosque. Orders have been issued that no non-Moslem is to pass within the cordon without permission of the Military Governor and the Moslem in charge.

The telegram also stated that a proclamation in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek, and Russian had been posted in the citadel, and on all the walls, proclaiming martial law and intimating that all the holy places would be maintained and protected according to the customs and beliefs of those with whose faith they were sacred.

The proclamation reads:

To the Inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the People Dwelling in Its Vicinity:

The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your city by my forces. I, therefore, here now proclaim it to be under martial law, under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make necessary.

However, lest any of you be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption.

Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of three of the great religions of mankind and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people of these three religions for many centuries, therefore, do I make it known to you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest, or customary place of prayer of whatsoever form of the three religions will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faith they are sacred.

Guardians have been established at Bethlehem and on Rachel's Tomb. The tomb at Hebron has been placed under exclusive Moslem control.

The hereditary custodians at the gates of the Holy Sepulchre have been requested to take up their accustomed duties in remembrance of the magnanimous act of the Caliph Omra, who protected that church.

RUSSIAN JEWS GRATEFUL.

150,000 Demonstrate Before the British Consulate in Odessa.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—On the basis of a telegram from the Central Zionist Organization in London to the effect that Great Britain had expressed her willingness to allow the Jews to occupy Palestine and form their national home there, the Zionists in Odessa organized on Nov. 29 a great demonstration of all the Jewish organizations, including Jewish political refugees from Rumania. More than half the population of Odessa is Jewish, and the crowd which packed Broad Street for half a mile outside the British Consulate was estimated at some 150,000.

A procession some two miles long marched past the British and American consulates playing repeatedly American, British, and Jewish hymns. An address signed by the chiefs of the Zionist movement in Odessa was handed to the British Consul General with a request to express their heartfelt thanks to the British King, Government, and nation for all the Jews of Odessa.

For quick relief from boredom read
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
The new book by Joseph C. Lincoln

CUBA TO WAR ON AUSTRIA.

House Acts on Recommendation of President Menocal.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The House of Representatives tonight passed unanimously a resolution declaring a state of war to exist between Austria-Hungary and the Republic of Cuba. The action was taken following the reading of a message from President Menocal recommending such a declaration.

The House also passed a resolution expressing to the Italian Minister to Cuba its great satisfaction at the declaration of war by Cuba against the ancient enemy of Italy.

The Senate, after listening to the reading of the Presidential message, in order to await the action of the House, referred the question to the Foreign Relations Committee and adjourned until Friday.

CLEMENCEAU FOR PUBLICITY

Says Self-Governing Peoples Fight Better with Full Knowledge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—"I believe that self-governing peoples fight better when they have full knowledge of the actual situation." This statement was made by Premier Clemenceau in reply to the American Publicity League's representations that much greater knowledge of war conditions was needed in America, and that the league had been formed to increase the amount of accurate information sent to the United States.

Can You Save Your Principal These Days?

SOMEONE has said that during this war a man must not expect to save anything. If he keeps his principal intact he is lucky.

When stocks tumble as they have lately, some men are wondering how they can keep their principal intact.

We have a sure way—Brooklyn real estate is improving. Population has increased—rents have climbed and owners are paying interest and taxes with promptness.

Out of $1,134,941 in mortgage interest due October first all had been paid by November 15th except $30,297. These are a good investment for you.

Buy them and your principal will be safe and you can spend your interest as you wish. They are all guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company with its capital and surplus of $10,000,000.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Capital $5,000,000 Surplus $11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Gidding
5th AVE AT 46th ST
PARIS NEW YORK

Are now showing, for the Holiday Season

NEW FASHIONS
for Personal Wear or as Gifts

EXQUISITE WRAPS
OF RICH METALLIC BROCADES AND FINE CHIFFON VELVETS.
Especially Priced at $145—$195—$250

THEATRE and DINNER GOWNS
FOR STREET — AFTERNOON — RECEPTION — RESTAURANT AND FORMAL OR INFORMAL EVENING WEAR.
Especially priced at $75—$95—$125
A WONDERFUL ARRAY OF STYLES FOR THE MANY SOCIAL FUNCTIONS AT THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

CHARMING BLOUSES
HANDMADE — EMBROIDERED — BEADED AND LACE TRIMMED.
Especially priced at $6—$15

CHRISTMAS FURS
WRAPS—COATS—SETS AND SEPARATE FURS, IN RICH RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE—DEEP BLUE CHINCHILLA—KOLINSKY—BROADTAIL—ERMINE—MINK AND OTHER FASHIONABLE FURS—INCLUDING AN UNUSUALLY FINE SHOWING OF NATURAL BLUE AND SILVER FOXES—CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

McGIBBON & CO.
Last Reminder for Christmas Gifts
Table Linens—for Family and Guests
Towels, many in Style for every Use
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases—All Sizes
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs—Ladies and Gentlemen
Lace Draperies and Dainty Bed Sets
Easy Chairs, Library and Novelty Lamps
American Made Rugs and Choice Oriental
Full Stocks all at advantageous Prices
West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

In an Extraordinary Offering Today, Thursday

Women's Fashionable Winter Coats
Formerly $39.50 to $45
Reduced to $29.50

For women of every size—regular, medium, large, and extra large—this important event affords most unusual economy in price for coats of the very highest order in make and finish. The models are in semi-belted and straight line effects, fashioned of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Pom Pom, Arcadian Lamb, and Esquimette Plush accentuated with large collars of Skunk-Opossum, Muskrat, Raccoon, or self material. Lined with Silk and interlined. Sizes 34 to 44; and extra sizes from 38½ to 54½.

Women's Smart Suits Reduced for Clearance
Formerly $29.50 to $39.50
Thursday at $18.50

Well-tailored suits in the season's most desired materials. Medium and three-quarter length coats, beautifully lined with Silk and warmly interlined. Not all sizes in every model, but you will find your size in one of the many modish plain or fur trimmed models included. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Lustrous Chiffon Taffeta Evening Gowns, Today at $14.50
—a price seldom quoted for gowns of such rare beauty

Stunning gowns of Soft Chiffon Taffeta in a dainty and very modish "bustle" model with surplice waist and winged sleeves. Obtainable in Flesh, Pink, Turquoise, Orchid, and Maize. Sizes 34 to 42.

Values of extraordinary importance will be offered today in

A Sale of "India" Umbrellas at $2.95
The most practical of all umbrellas—for men and women

Silk, and Silk mixture umbrellas of the famous "India" make, so constructed that they cannot turn inside out, even in the severest storm. They also give greater protection from rain than any other umbrella made. The colors in Silk are Garnet, Green, and Navy Blue. The Silk mixtures are in Black only.

All kinds of handles—many beautifully silver trimmed

An Offering of More Than Unusual Interest—

Women's Brocaded Evening Slippers Reduced to $5.50

Regularly $8.—Strictly bench-made slippers of cloth of Silver, or cloth of Gold. Made over the smartest lasts with extremely high arch, and 2⅛ Louis XV heel. All sizes and widths.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

B. Altman & Co.

The Assortments of Men's Fur & Fur-lined Overcoats

assembled in readiness for the Winter season are the most complete and comprehensive that have ever been shown in the Men's Outergarment Department.

Fur-lined Overcoats, representing the latest fashion in cut and the best grade of workmanship, are shown in soft-finished woolens as well as in broadcloth (the latter in black or Oxford gray), with lining of marmot, natural muskrat, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), or mink, and a collar of Hudson seal, Persian lamb, beaver, otter or mink.

The prices of these coats range from $65.00 to $650.00.

Fur Coats that are ideal garments for Winter motoring are shown in raccoon and beaver, appropriately lined.

The raccoon coats are priced at $150.00 to $400.00.

(Men's Overcoats, Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

At Saks—On the Sixth Floor

Chauffeur's Practical Winter Overcoats at $25

¶ Smart, double-breasted overcoats in Oxford Grey Wool Overcoatings, tailored to give the best of service by men who have specialized for years in chauffeur's livery of a most distinctive type.

¶ Large convertible collar, belted back, and cuff on sleeve (as *illustrated*).

Fur Lined Mittens, $2.50

¶ Made of Black Capeskin lined with lambswool.

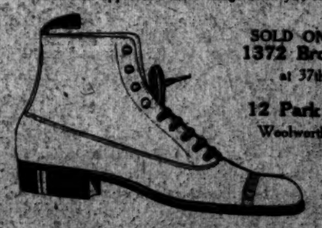
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Health Rule No. 2
Economize Energy

Do things the easiest way that they can be rightly done. Don't waste your strength and your power to resist.

Apply that rule to walking. In saving energy the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE is a valuable aid to health. The springy cushion beneath each foot absorbs the impact of every step and so makes walking easier.

Comfortable, healthful shoes such as these stop the waste of nerve force and help in every activity.
You will appreciate these things when you first wear them.



SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men Made by J. P. SMITH SHOE CO. For Women Made by JOHN EBERTS SHOE C

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

A Salesman's Story Full of Interest To You

Mr. X sells clothing for a New York Manufacturer, but there was nothing in his line to suit him when he wanted an overcoat for himself. He visited several stores without success, but here found in our highly diversified stock just what he required, and he saved money on the purchase, too. Take a tip from Mr. X.

Men's Overcoats at $24.75

Every style in the scale from ultra extreme to ultra conservative—Trench models, English Slip-Ons, Loose Box Coats, Belted Styles, regulation Chesterfields—made of warm overcoatings with satin yoke and sleeve linings—of patterns that are quite the thing this season. All superior in quality to overcoats you will find elsewhere at the price.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway Front.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84, half gross, $1.19.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

A Christmas Waiver of the 7 Day Exchange Rule

In order to promote early Christmas shopping (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season) articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas day may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors, if desired; at any time up to 7 days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Men's Dress Vests $3.75 to $6.75

Well tailored of mercerized fabrics, corded silks and piques in self striped as well as figured effects. All sizes.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Cravats 94c to $3.89

The silks in most cases are imported, in two-tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Waste No Food and There Will be Enough for All

The United States Food Administration asks that you use all food products carefully so that there will be plenty for our soldiers and our allies. At lunch to-day and every day order no more than you can eat.

CALL ON VOLUNTEERS TO AID NEW DRAFT

Mayor's Committee Needs 5,000 to Complete Work of Classification.

540,000 MEN REGISTERED

Henry W. Taft Says 2,000 More Lawyers Will Be Needed to Give Free Advice.

The classification of the 540,000 men who have been registered under the selective draft law will begin on Saturday, and in order to make it complete, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, which will supervise the work here, issued a call for 5,000 volunteer workers yesterday. The first of the questionnaires, which will be sent to about 54,000 men, will be mailed on Saturday and the actual work of classification is expected to begin next week.

The appeal issued by Philip J. McCook, Director of the Draft for New York City, which was made public in the name of the Mayor's Committee, is in part as follows:

Five thousand volunteers are needed at once to help in the classification of registrants for the second draft of the national army, which begins on December 15. Five thousand men and women are asked to schedule themselves for fixed hours of the day and evening, so many days a week, to assist the local draft boards. They should enroll at once, as the work starts about Dec. 17, and will last for a number of weeks.

You may register in two ways, either with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, Room 805, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Streets, or directly with the local law board attached to your local exemption board. You can get the number and location of your local board by calling up the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, Worth 8500. Three classes of volunteers are needed: First, stenographers; second, interpreters; third, men and women of intelligence to act as helpers in answering questionnaires. The principal foreign languages to be dealt with are Yiddish, Italian, German, Spanish, Hungarian, Russian and Polish.

The Legal Advisory Board has almost completed the organization of 189 local law boards to assist the draft registrants. Henry W. Taft, Chairman of the Legal Advisory Board, announces that about 2,000 more lawyers would be needed to co-operate with the local law boards.

The permanent Legal Advisory Board, consisting of Henry W. Taft, John M. Bowers and Charles A. Boston, besides organizing the borough auxiliary boards and the 189 local law boards, began yesterday, organizing a reserve force of fifty lawyers of standing, to be assigned from the central office in the Hall of Records to any exemption district needing assistance for its local law board. To complete the preparations ten to fifteen lawyers in each exemption district are needed who will volunteer part of their time. Lawyers may offer their services either to their borough auxiliary boards or to their local law board.

REBUKES DETRACTORS.

Navy Surgeon General Comments on Social Workers' Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Vigorous repudiation of those social workers "who are inclined to think of military service as an incubator of immorality" is contained in the annual report of Surgeon General Braisted of the navy, made public today. The only source of statistics in this connection that can be relied on, the report states, is that of the military services, leading to the inevitable result "that the personnel of the services appear in a bad light."

"There is no available standard of comparison for civilian population," Dr. Braisted continues. "The fierce light of publicity beats upon the men of the army and navy, and no definite statistics can be set forth contrasting male civilians with them."

The part of the report devoted to the health of the navy shows an encouraging degree of progress against disease. Deaths rose to 4.83 per 1,000, against 4.48, but 80 of these were men lost with the U. S. S. Memphis at Santo Domingo. Drowning took 74 lives in the year, including the men of the Memphis; tuberculosis, 39; pneumonia, 22; burns, 13; wounds, 13, (Haiti and Dominican campaigns,) and nephritis, 18. For the second time in the history of the service there were no deaths from typhoid.

Store Open
Saturday Evening
Till 10 o'clock

Women's Outfits, $5.75

As pictured, high-grade, 9 inch novelty boots—choice of 4 models, sizes 2½ to 7—in combination with Wright & Ditson hardened steel rink skates.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Aves.

BUY - USE - ENJOY
Welsbach
GAS MANTLES
Upright or Inverted
Best for LIGHT-STRENGTH-ECONOMY
"REFLEX" BRAND
18¢ - two for 35¢
"No 4 WELSBACH"
13¢ - two for 25¢

Send the boy in camp a copy of
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
Joseph C. Lincoln's Cape Cod romance

FEDERAL CARGO VESSEL GOES ON ROCKS HERE

Crew of 50 Men Reach Shore Safely After Freighter Is Beached at Lawrence Point.

A 3,000-ton cargo vessel, now under charter to the United States Shipping Corporation, struck a submerged reef north of Ward's Island and just off the foot of East 118th Street in the East River last night as she was passing through the channel on her way to Long Island Sound. The crash tore a large hole in the ship's plates and water began to pour into her hold, but the officers managed to get clear of the rocks so that they could beach the vessel at Lawrence Point, near the foot of East 132d Street, the Bronx.

Hearing the ship's whistle call for aid, the ferryboat, Franklin Edson, plying between the pier at the foot of East 132d Street, the Bronx, and the institutions of the Health Department on North Brother Island, swerved from her course and offered her assistance to the freighter. But the steamer was able to proceed to Lawrence Point under her own steam, while the ferryboat stood by to take off the crew if the ship began to settle rapidly. After the steamer had been beached, the Health Department boat aided part of the crew of about fifty men to get ashore.

Launches were sent out to the ship from the headquarters of Harbor Squad B, at 134th Street and the Harlem River, and the police immediately set guards around the ship. No information about the destination of the ship or her cargo was given out by the police or Federal authorities who were called, but it was said that the damage to the ship would be repaired without much loss of time.

The vessel was about 290 feet long. It was built of iron, with a single screw, and had formerly been engaged in the Great Lakes traffic before it was put under charter to the Government corporation. The Captain of the ship knew of the submerged rocks in the East River channel, and it was said the officers thought they were taking a course that would put them clear of the reef.

NEW PROTEST BY BELGIANS.

They Charge Germany with Unjustly Doubling Monthly War Levy.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.—The Echo Belge, a Belgian newspaper printed here, today publishes the text of a protest recently addressed to the German Governor General in Belgium, in which Belgian Senators and Deputies of Brussels point out that, in addition to the 60,000,000 francs monthly war levy by Germany, the Belgian budget is charged with items totaling 58,500,000 francs for the general German administration and the administration respectively of posts, railways, and public works, and 1,000,000 francs for the cost of administration and separation, which the country does not desire.

The protest contends that these items should be included in the German levy already referred to. The signatories assert that their protest is justified in view of the fact that the Germans not only imposed new taxes in 1916 amounting to 27,000,000 francs, but now have established a tax on securities, in contravention of The Hague convention.

The protest demands the removal of the budget items and also the removal of the new taxes.

EGAN SEES DANISH KING.

Audience Believed in Copenhagen to Have Been Important.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 12.—King Christian today received Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American Minister.

The audience extended over a period of sixty minutes and the inference is that it was highly important.

COUNSEL SUMMING UP IN THE MEANS CASE

Solicitor Clement Asks for a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 12.—Counsel for the State and defense spent seven hours today arguing before the jury in the case of Gaston B. Means, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, but when court adjourned tonight ten addresses remained to be delivered, four for the prosecution and six for the defendant. It appeared that the case would not get to the jury before Friday, and probably not by then if difficulty was experienced in agreeing on instructions.

The State unexpectedly closed its rebuttal testimony this morning and Solicitor Hayden Clement opened the argument for the State. He told the jury that it must return one of three verdicts—first or second degree murder or acquittal—and that the State asked for a verdict of first-degree murder. He contended that Means killed Mrs. King with premeditation because he had squandered and appropriated a large part of her estate and the time was approaching when he would be called upon for an accounting.

Judge Frank I. Osborne, opening for the defense, said Mrs. King shot herself accidentally when she slipped and fell, breaking her ankle. He insisted that the State had failed to prove a motive, as Means had accounted for all the funds the State claimed had been misappropriated.

H. S. Williams, for the defense, dwelt upon the "little things" which he said the State had dragged into the case in an effort to prejudice the jury against the defendant and strengthen a weak case.

SOCIALISTS POLL 78% OF THE LEIPSIC VOTE

Independent Group Gets Large Majority of Party Total in City Election.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12.—The Socialists polled 78 per cent. of the total vote in the recent municipal elections at Leipsic, according to a report published by the Berlin Vorwärts. This represents a 5 per cent. increase over 1912, when the last previous election was held.

The Independent Socialists polled nearly 64 per cent. of the total Socialist vote.

Berkeley

Low rentals are a noteworthy feature of the Berkeley Building,—low, that is, compared to other new buildings of similarly high character in this neighborhood. This building went up just before building costs did.

A limited amount of space is still available for offices and display rooms.

BERKELEY ARCADE CORPORATION
19-23 WEST 44TH ST.
18-22 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE M. H. 1181

Building

JAPAN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. Japan's assistance in checking submarine warfare shown in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands. 10 cents—$3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Resinol
helped my skin ailment

"It certainly is a joy to be rid of that irritation so quickly! I was ashamed to be seen with it on my hands and arms, and some nights I simply *couldn't* sleep because of irritation and burning. Thank goodness you thought of Resinol."

Resinol Soap contains the Resinol medication, making it excellent for the complexion, for the hair, and for a baby's delicate skin. Resinol Ointment (two sizes) and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

Give Her Milady Décolleté Gillette

WOMEN everywhere are giving this fascinating little toilet accessory to their intimate friends—a dainty appointment for the dressing table, and the most modern of all aids to exquisite grooming, now that fashion decrees the underarm as smooth as the face.

"In French Ivory and Gold"—14K Gold Plated in case of French Ivory lined with velvet and satin—your choice of Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold—welcomed by women everywhere. Price $5

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Boston, Mass.
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Gillette Safety Razor Société Anonyme
17 Bis, Rue La Boétie, Paris, France

Gillette Safety Razor, Limited
Bell Court Portland Pl., London, W., England

Vedres Test Quickies & Fluff
Via Stazione, 18, Milan, Italy

A. G. Mitsukoshi
53 Ginkoy, Foreground, Russia

Over There

THE rigorous tests of field service demand a dentifrice packed in a sturdy container that will not leak or break in the kit.

As every old campaigner knows, the most practical dentifrice for use in the field is

Dr. Lyon's
For The Teeth
Powder—Cream
The Standard Dentifrice of the American Family

I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc.
542 West 27th Street
New York City

THE NOISELESS TYPEWRITER

Get a demonstration in your own office. Call up *Barclay 7442

That demonstration will prove that the "Noiseless" actually "writes in a whisper." But you will also want to see our really impressive list of users—let us send it to you, together with our illustrated catalog and an eminent engineer's report on the construction of the "Noiseless."

And here are a few "Whispers from Quiet Offices"—taken from letters we have on file. We have scores of just such letters. You can see the originals and check-up if you care to.

Our own mechanical engineers made a factory test, and reported The NOISELESS to be the best built machine on the market.—*Publisher.*

The greatest satisfaction is that I am now never held up on rush work because I must wait while the telephone, which is on my desk, is being used.—*Stenographer.*

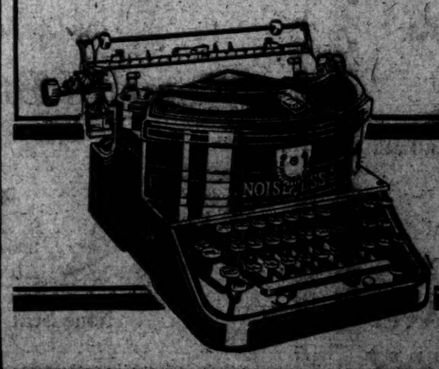
I do better work on the NOISELESS than I ever did on any other machine.—*Stenographer.*

My employer says The NOISELESS gave him a new set of nerves.—*Stenographer.*

Buy a Noiseless Office—It's the Efficient Office

Stenographers:—Let us send you "First-hand Experiences" and other literature which has been specially prepared for you.

The NOISELESS



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253 Broadway, New York
Telephone, Barclay 7442

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,700	$4,500
3,000	5,000
4,000	7,000
7,500	11,500
14,000	21,000

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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OIL STOVES
Electric & Gas Stoves
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New York Headquarters
All Styles & Prices
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AT ALL BOOKSTORES TODAY
By
Theodore Roosevelt
National Strength and International Duty
Colonel Roosevelt, in this book, tears aside with scorn the camouflage of half truths and sentimental deceptions by which the less vigorous hide the cold facts of the present situation.
$1.00 Net
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS
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Present in their Salon at CARTIER'S
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
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FIFTH AVE. AT 52ND ST.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Inspector of Elevators
Salary $1,140 to $1,380

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and have had not less than five years' experience in the actual assembling, installation, repair, or design of elevators, or the equivalent of such experience. Subjects and Weights; Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 20, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

A Book of Good Cheer
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
Joseph C. Lincoln's Cape Cod Romance

SPUR JEWS TO RAISE $2,000,000 IN 2 DAYS

Leaders Still Confident That Gigantic Task for War Relief Will Be Accomplished.

BIG GIFTS FROM NON-JEWS

Theatres Donate Part of Receipts—Good Work by Children—Campaign in Brooklyn.

With only two days more to go, the committee which is campaigning for the $5,000,000 fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy has nearly $2,000,000 of its total still to raise. Yesterday was the worst day for collections since the day after the beginning of the campaign, the teams at work, now numbering forty-eight, reporting only $161,900. The total receipts to date are $3,048,252.

Nevertheless, leaders of the committees expressed confidence that the total amount would be raised. It has been recognized for several days that various negotiations were under way which would lead to very heavy contributions from sources not covered by the campaigns of the teams, and Jacob H. Schiff, General Chairman of the committee, said yesterday at the close of the daily conference, which is held by the workers at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, that if $600,000 or $700,000 could be gathered by the teams in the two days still left to them for work, there was every prospect that the total would be obtained.

"Unless all signs fail," he said, "we should get the entire amount. But you will have to get very busy during the next two days."

A note of pessimism, however, was sounded by Jacob Wertheim. "I believe it is rather unwise," he said, "to bring you workers together to tell you what good news you are likely to get as the result of some one else's efforts. You have a wonderful opportunity before you provided that you are not satisfied with the totals of your various teams. Today I approached three men who had already given, and they all agreed to double their subscriptions. You all agree with me, I am sure, that many men have not given anything like what they could give if they were properly forced. You captains say to the members of your teams, 'Go out and get more,' and they will get it."

"Give Till it Hurts."

With this the workers were sent out for the finish of the campaign with reiterated insistence that the motto ought to be, "Give until it hurts"—or, as Charles S. Ward, the International Y. M. C. A. Secretary, who is co-operating with the committee, put it, "Give until it hurts; and then go on giving until it doesn't hurt."

The reports of the workers yesterday showed an extraordinary number of contributions from children and young people, in many cases representing the gifting up of sums of money that meant not pleasure but actual needfuls for them. Lillian Rosswich, a girl still in her teens, was introduced from the platform as one who had raised $250 by her own personal efforts. The girls in the school of the Jewish Protectory sent in a gift of 10 cents each. A collection taken in the Morris High School brought in $1,200.

Another collection which created more stir than any other reported during the afternoon was $103.50, raised by convicts in the Connecticut State Prison and sent to Mr. Schiff by the Warden. The doctors and employes of the Montefiore Home sent in $220.

William Fox, who presided yesterday, announced that A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee had agreed to give the entire receipts of the Palace Theatre and the Bushwick Theatre, Brooklyn, for both performances tomorrow to the fund. It was estimated that this meant a contribution of about $8,000. An effort is also under way to get the actors at both houses to contribute a day's pay. Indeed, the work of the theatrical men was one of the features of yesterday's report. Contributions from several well known actors were announced, and Sam Bernard was brought up on the platform and cheered by the audience as he borrowed Cyrus L. Sulzberger's pen to sign a check for $1,000.

Mr. Fox announced the discovery of a new field of operations. Just before closing hour yesterday morning, he said, he went into Reisenweber's restaurant and obtained permission to address the diners between dances. "I found a virgin field," he said, "but when I had presented the work of our committee there was a ready response. In ten minutes I collected $1,320. The same thing can be done in other large restaurants and I want volunteers to do the same thing elsewhere." Several workers thereupon offered to present the aims of the campaign to diners elsewhere during the last nights of the campaign.

Gifts from Non-Jews.

Team No. 3, captained by Walter Emmerich, reported that Huyler's candy stores would give one-third of the receipts next Saturday from the stores at 10 Wall Street, 508 Fifth Avenue, and 150 West 125th Street. Dudley F. Sicher, for Team No. 12, reported $2,000 more from an anonymous contributor who had previously given $1,400. There were a number of gifts large and small from non-Jews. Mortimer L. Schiff reported that an Irish chauffeur had voluntarily approached him with a contribution of $25.

Other contributions from persons outside the Jewish faith were $1,000 from former United States Senator William A. Clark, $2,000 from Norma Talmadge, $1,500 from Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt, and $250 and advertising space from Oswald Garrison Villard.

The largest individual contribution yesterday was $8,000, from S. R. Travis.

The leading team was one which had not been numbered among the group of four or five leaders—No. 21, captained by Abe E. Rothstein, which reported $18,215. Another team which lifted itself proportionately was No. 24, captained by Jacob Sperber, which took fourth place for the day with $10,613. The "Big Five" which have led all the others in total collections were not so far forward yesterday. Taken in the order of their standing in campaign totals these are No. 22, captained by Mortimer L. Schiff; No. 18, under H. B. Rosen; No. 4, captained by William Goldman; No. 19, by S. G. Rosenbaum, and Nos. 10 and 11, combined under Louis Marshall. Their respective contribution, yesterday were $6,147, $12,829, $13,834, $9,072, and $4,955.

Junior Society Bazaar.

The home of Adolph Lewisohn, at 881 Fifth Avenue, was opened yesterday for a two-day bazaar, conducted by the Junior Society and the Religious School of Temple Emanu-El. Since there are no overhead expenses at all, the proceeds of the bazaar are expected to be large. The afternoon program was largely for the children. Anna Bird Stewart read from her own works and Rosalie Gemans and Henry T. Burleigh sang. Mrs. Albert J. May introduced the artists. In the evening there were addresses by Dr. Joseph Silverman, Dr. H. G. Enelow, Dr. Leon L. Watters, and Justice Irving Lehman. Before the doors of the bazaar were opened the committee in charge reported that more than $2,400 had been given to the relief fund through it by donors aroused by the bazaar work.

All Jewish societies in Brooklyn, where $200,000 of the borough's allotment of $500,000 has been raised, have been asked to call special meetings of the entire membership to urge support of the campaign in its final days. Jacob and Abraham Levy, Chairmen of the Committee on Organizations, have offered to send speakers from the Central Committee to address local mass meetings.

Jeannette L. Arons, Chairman of the Women's Committee in Brooklyn, has sent an appeal to all women affiliated with Jewish activities in the borough, asking them to regard work for the success of the fund in its closing days as a personal obligation.

At the instance of the Central Relief Committee all Hebrew religious schools throughout the city have been asked to present their spending money for Children's Day, which falls today, as a contribution to the War Relief Fund. Several thousand dollars is expected to come in as a result of this appeal.

S. R. TRAVIS HEADS LIST WITH A GIFT OF $8,000

Team Captains Report Their Total Receipts for the Campaign to Date.

The following contributions of $1,000 or more to the fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy were reported yesterday:

S. R. Travis	$8,000	Sam Bernard	$1,000
D. E. Travis	3,000	W. A. Clark	1,000
Martin Beck	3,000	Wm. Skinner & Sons	1,000
Goodal Worsted Company	2,500	A. D. Juillard & Co.	1,000
B. Lissberger & Co.	2,500	Hecht Brothers Clothing Co.	1,000
Anonymous	2,000	Mrs. J. Cullman	1,000
A friend, through		Mrs. T. D. Levy	1,000
E. M. Sestman	2,000	J. W. Schenck	1,000
Livingston family	2,000	M. E. Travis	1,000
Un. Dr. Beef Co.	2,000	Gone Expert Co.	1,000
Norma Talmadge	2,000	Max Arenson	1,000
Hinds & Harrison Plush Co.	2,000	Walworth Sales Corporation	1,000
Swift & Co.	1,500	W. R. Rollinson & Co.	1,000
Simon Berg Co.	1,500	R. Hudnon & Co.	1,000
George D. Pratt	1,500	L. Van Wezel	1,000
Rothstein & Nelson	1,250	Schwarzenbach & Huber	1,000
L. Rothschild	1,000		
A. Bielgits	1,000		

The following totals were reported up to and including last night by the various teams. There are no teams numbered 17, 33, 36, 37, 38, and 39. The place of Team No. 9 from the Bronx has been taken by the Jewish Social Workers; Teams No. 10 and 11 have been combined; and the newly organized Team 34, captained by Dr. Pierre A. Siegelstein, reported for the first time yesterday.

Team and Captain.	Last Night's Total.	Total.
1—Charles Dushkind		$13,445
2—Sigmund Elsner		17,103
3—Walter Emmerich		26,390
4—William Goldman		202,703
5—Leo D. Greenfield		8,367
6—Colonel Henry A. Guinsburg		68,137
7—Samuel Kridel		61,330
8—Isidor N. Landauer		13,949
9—Social Workers		538
10 and 11—Louis Marshall		168,673
12—Dudley E. Sicher and Herbert S. Martin		47,256
13—Henry Morgenthau		84,720
14—Leopold Plaut		42,940
15—Harry Rasovar		11,231
16—Louis J. Robertson		62,542
18—H. B. Rosen		214,654
19—S. G. Rosenbaum		197,413
20—Leopold Rosebach		38,213
21—Abe E. Rothstein		83,130
22—Mortimer L. Schiff		236,229
23—Waldemar Ettingen		87,355
24—Jacob Sperber		80,414
25—Eugene E. Spiegelberg		31,611
26—F. de Sola Mendes and Nathan Stern		6,997
27—Leopold Stern		54,979
28—Lee Sulzberger		34,283
29—Henry M. Toch		32,391
30—Israel Unterberg		98,461
31—A. D. Wolf		33,910
32—Walter H. Leibmann		36,608
35—Tremont Lodge, I. O. B. A.		2,184
34—Dr. Pierre A. Siegelstein		204,50
40—Mrs. Max L. Levenson		4,544
41—Mrs. S. T. de Lee		18,543
42—Mrs. Lee K. Frankel		7,325
43—Mrs. R. B. Goldsmith		6,927
44—Mrs. Lafayette A. Goldstone		3,984
45—Mrs. Robert Hecht		5,517
46—Mrs. Elias Lustig		3,859
47—Mrs. Alexander Marcuse		11,353
48—Mrs. Israel Unterberg		4,980
49—Mrs. Ben Minton		4,634
50—Mrs. Dora Newburger		4,355
51—Mrs. Bernard Pollak		13,067
52—Mrs. Charles Reisenstein		7,823
53—Mrs. Samuel Schulman		12,938
54—Mrs. Henry M. Toch		10,732
Brooklyn—Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman		200,000

15 ENLIST TO AVENGE LEEDY

Fellow-Townsmen of Jacob Jones Victim Join Navy in Force.

NEWARK, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Seeking to avenge the death of their friend Archie B. Leedy of this city, who is believed to have lost his life on the destroyer Jacob Jones, fifteen Newark boys have enlisted in the navy since yesterday morning.

Of this number ten went in a body to Zanesville and enlisted. Others will follow.

DIAMONDS - EMERALD CUT. MARQUISE. ROUND and PEAR SHAPE
REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.

ONLY 10 SHOPPING DAYS TO CHRISTMAS
GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Today Is Double Profit Sharing Day
Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase All Day Today

War Prices Smashed!
Beginning Today, a Stupendous Sale of
Men's Shirts

An event in which war prices are demolished. Here we have assembled more than 20,000 fine Shirts, representing the best produced by leading manufacturers.

Shirts Such as Retail Regularly at $1.25 to $5 Each Are Offered at

89c Eclipse And Other Popular Makes.
$1.29 Artistic
$1.89 Nofade

This is the big annual Christmas sale planned many months ago.
We were particularly fortunate in assembling even greater and more attractive assortments than we offered in our sensational sale of a year ago.
For months we have been searching the shirt market, and after looking at scores of lots of shirts we have chosen

These as the "Plums" of the Season

The prices quoted would have created a stir even in normal times.
Just think of it,—with shirt prices mounting daily, we offer

More Than 20,000 Shirts in Hundreds of Choicest Styles at These 3 Bargain Prices

A variety of colorings and patterns too innumerable to describe even in a full page advertisement. Every shirt fully guaranteed not to fade. The workmanship is of the finest,—every shirt finished faultlessly to the minutest detail. Every shirt is cut full size and guaranteed to fit. Choice of laundered or soft double cuffs. All sizes in this sale.

The 89c Lot
Thousands of splendid shirts in fine grades of Woven Madras, High-Count Percales, Repps, Poplins and Woven Jacquard Figure Shirtings.
CROWDS OF MEN WILL SURELY ATTEND THIS SALE TO BUY SHIRTS FOR THEIR OWN USE AND TO GIVE AWAY.

The $1.29 Lot
Shirts in splendid qualities of highly Mercerized Woven Figured Pongees, Silk Striped Madras, Woven and Corded Madras, High-Count Percales, Satin-Striped Figures and other Novelty Shirtings.
CROWDS OF WOMEN WILL BE ON HAND TO BUY FOR CHRISTMAS GIFT GIVING.

The $1.89 Lot
Shirts made of the choicest grades of Purest Tub Silk with satin stripes. Heavy Fibre Silks, Woven Madras, Satin Striped Mercerized Fabric, Silk Striped Madras, Russian Cords, Woven Figured Mercerized Pongee and other high-grade shirtings.
There is every reason why this should be the most sensational shirt sale announced in three years. The values command everybody's attention.

This Is Storm Ulster Weather—and Here We Come With a Splendid Line of
Men's Heavy Storm Ulsters
At $16.75, $20 & $25

Clothed in one of these splendid ulsters you defy the elements. They are excellent, serviceable, warmth-giving ulsters of a kind which at today's quotations are worth very much more. Lucky for you we anticipated a cold winter.

All these ulsters are made up of good warm Oxford Gray materials, and we have them also in a good line of other neat colors. The collars are big and roomy. For these cold mornings, we know of nothing better. They come in all sizes.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day Today.

The Annual Mark Down Sale of Winter Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
Begins To-day at Both Stores

An Alexander Clearance Sale is known to mean worth-while reductions, abundant assortments, shoes of unquestioned quality and a competent Service uncommon at sales. This year the Sale comes earlier than customary, and we have planned to meet a greater response than ever. Come mornings if possible.

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at 19th Street
548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

Gimbel Brothers
The Store of A Million Gifts

Charming Georgette Blouses
Just 1,000 to Sell at This Special Price

$3.45 Values up to $6.95
$3.45 Values up to $6.95

Charming models designed to sell at higher prices.

Blouses of excellent quality Georgette crepe, daintily trimmed with Val. and venise pattern lace, pin tucks and tiny pearl buttons, embroidery and beads.

White, flesh, bisque and navy are included in the assortment. All the blouses are fresh and new, having been purchased specially for this selling event. Sizes 34 to 44, inclusive.

GIMBELS BLOUSE SHOP—Third Floor

NAVY PROCURING GUNS IN ABUNDANCE

Great Rifles for New Superdreadnoughts Ready, Admiral Earle Reports.

MEETING ALL OTHER NEEDS

Depth Bombs, Shells, and Smaller Guns in Constant Stream—New Types Kept Secret.

How the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, as contrasted with the Ordnance Department of the Army, met the ordnance problem when Congress declared war on Germany, is shown in detail in the annual report of Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Naval Chief of Ordnance, just made public by Secretary Daniels. Admiral Earle is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the navy and was made Chief of Ordnance a short time before the United States entered the war.

The report shows that the guns for the main as well as secondary batteries of the new superdreadnoughts, now completed or nearing completion, are in place, that the first of the great 16-inch guns for recently organized first line battleships will be ready shortly for testing, that the destroyers in European waters are being kept supplied with all the depth bombs they require, that the navy has orders placed for all the explosives it needs, that the projectile problem has been met, and that "certain designs of new and advanced types of ordnance of a confidential nature have been carried out."

"At the outbreak of the present war," says the report, "all spare guns from 6-inch .45 calibre to 3-pounder, inclusive for which mounts were available were grouped into reserved batteries and either tentatively or finally assigned to merchant ships.

"The bureau realized that there was a shortage of these guns, and at the time the war broke out was manufacturing approximately 300 guns to form into additional reserve batteries. However, the peculiar conditions of this war have required approximately 5,000 guns for this purpose. It immediately developed that the forging capacity of the country was entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the army and navy. It therefore became necessary to initiate new plants into the manufacture of both guns and gun forgings."

Enlisted Western Concerns.

Admiral Earle then tells how the navy enlisted the services of several firms in the Middle West and gave those firms "every assistance in the way of advice from skilled personnel that could be found." He names fourteen plants which have increased their ordnance producing capacity, or else have begun for the first time the manufacture of guns. These concerns, which are now making guns for the first time, will, according to the report, begin deliveries within the next few weeks, probably by the first of the new year.

On the subject of gun mounts Admiral Earle says:

"A new design of long-recoil, high-angle three-inch and six-pounder mounts for small craft has been completed and a contract placed for a number of the mounts, deliveries to commence in September.

"The heavy demand for guns to arm merchantmen and auxiliaries on the outbreak of war exhausted the stock of reserve mounts, and it became difficult to provide the mounts required.

"Contracts have been placed for a large number of gun mounts for guns of five-inch calibre and below. This material has hitherto been manufactured almost entirely at the Naval Gun Factory, so contracts had to be placed with firms having no previous experience in this line of work. Considerable difficulty was experienced at first in placing these orders, but with very few exceptions the firms that took the orders have made gratifying progress."

Referring to the powder situation so far as it affects the Navy, Admiral Earle says that the navy has succeeded in placing orders for practically all of its needs. As for projectiles, the report would indicate that even the army should be able to get all the artillery ammunition it can use. On this point Admiral Earle has sthis to say:

Shell Plants Without Orders.

"Contracts were awarded during the year for all projectiles for which funds were available. The bureau has projectile contracts with twenty-three manufacturers. Many of these firms have not previously made projectiles for the navy. The almost unlimited capacity of the country for projectile making was indicated when sixty-nine firms bid on one proposal and at prices lower than any previous ones. Even with the navy's demand for shells there are many large and well-equipped shell plants not operating due to lack of orders."

The report also shows that armor plate deliveries are up to time, that satisfactory progress is being made in providing range finders for various units of the fleets, and that "fire control work and developments have progressed rapidly during the last year along lines shown to be necessary from the experience of our allies in the present war."

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE helps remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.

BLANKETS AND COATS IN PLENTY AT UPTON

Gen. Johnson Denies Senator Wadsworth's Criticism of Conditions at Training Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Dec. 12.—After his attention had been called today to Senator Wadsworth's statement in a dispatch from Washington printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES that there was a shortage of clothing, equipment, and ordnance at Camp Upton and other cantonments, Brigadier Gen. Ivan M. Johnson, acting commander, of the 77th division, said:

"The statement that there is not sufficient clothing for the men here or that a shortage of blankets exists is not correct. The men are well supplied with blankets and there is sufficient clothing for this command."

As to ordnance which Senator Wadsworth asserts is lacking at Camp Upton and other cantonments, General Johnson declined to be quoted. During the first few weeks of the camp there were 7,000 Krag-Jorgenson rifles here or about one for each two infantrymen. At that time the training was not held up because every recruit did not need a rifle, for the men were put through many exercises not requiring guns. Many of the new Lee Enfield rifles, chambered for American ammunition, have arrived since then and have been issued to the men. Target practice began last week and will continue throughout the training course for the division.

The ordnance used by the three artillery regiments at Camp Upton has been the regulation three-inch field piece. Heavy firing was heard for the first time today when the 306th Field Artillery practiced with a battery of three-inch guns on the rifle range, firing regulation shrapnel at a target 2,000 yards distant. Every gun crew in the regiment had an opportunity to fire with actual ammunition, and the practice was conducted under service conditions. The battery fire was controlled from a forward observation post in which was stationed Colonel F. C. Doyle, regimental commander, and Lieut. Col. Henry L. Stimson, the former Secretary of War. The bursting shrapnel could be seen from the firing point, and many direct hits were recorded.

Several officers from the Second Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp visited Camp Upton today to get their bearings before reporting for duty with the 77th Division next Saturday. About 130 officers from Plattsburg are expected on Saturday, including fifteen who, having passed successfully through a series of Plattsburg camps, were made instructors and assistant instructors at the second camp, just completed.

UNIFORMS IN SWEATSHOPS.

Many Made in Unhealthy Tenements, Investigator Found.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 12.—That many uniforms have been made in unlicensed tenement houses in New York City under conditions that are a menace to the health of soldiers was the statement made this afternoon by Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, Secretary of the National Consumers' League.

Mrs. Kelley said that Governmental officials had denied that this was so. An investigationg committee appointed by Secretary Baker, of which Mrs. Kelley was a member, found contractors sending wagon loads of unfinished uniforms into the tenement districts to be given out. The contractors asserted that they did this because there was a law requiring that the cuffs on the uniform coats must be hand sewed. This stipulation has been removed now and fewer uniforms are sent there.

Many uniforms for the Home Guard and Boy Scouts are still being made under these unhealthful conditions, Mrs. Kelley says.

GERMAN "ACE" KILLED.

Lieut. Boelime, Successor to Boelke, Dead on the West Front.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.—Lieutenant Erwin Boelime, one of the most successful German aviators, and successor to Captain Boelke in command of the latter's squadron, has been killed on the western front. His death occurred the day before the German Emperor awarded him the Order of Pour la Mérite.

MANY TAILORS EAGER TO MAKE UNIFORMS

Union Head Says 30,000 Workers on Women's Garments Are Idle Here.

LARGE NUMBER IN WANT

B. J. Schlesinger Asserts That Appeals to War Department Have Failed to Bear Fruit.

Hundreds of thousands of uniforms and other equipment much needed by the Government could be provided monthly by 30,000 expert tailors of this city, who are out of work and many in destitution, according to Benjamin J. Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Mr. Schlesinger asserted yesterday that makers of women's garments were better qualified than men's tailors to turn out uniforms, because uniforms were more complicated than ordinary types of men's clothing. Nevertheless, he said, repeated efforts had failed to induce the War Department to let contracts to makers of women's garments.

"The manufacturers of cloaks and suits, waists and skirts have the most complete equipment for the making of uniforms," he said. "They have 30,000 skilled workers, many of them practically starving now for lack of work. Just why they can get no work on uniforms, overcoats, and military equipment, especially when the War Department is behindhand in supplying such equipment to the soldiers, is impossible for us to understand.

"The condition in this industry is the worst we have ever faced. Because of the war, because mothers and sisters having sons and brothers in training are not inclined to spend money for clothes, because of the agitation for economy, there has been less demand for ladies' garments of this kind this year than ever before. Unemployment is more wideapread. Men and women are out of work and their families will necessarily suffer more than they would The War Department in letting contract of living this year.

"The Government is facing a great need and here is the labor to supply it. taken the matter up with the board cretracts to be done by these skilled men, could quickly catch up with the supplying of necessary equipment and would at the same time be saving the 100,000 people represented by the 30,000 workmen and their families from suffering and distress.

"I and others interested in this cause have made every effort to ascertain why apparent discrimination is exercised against a large body of skilled workingmen, but I have been unable to find out that there is any intentional discrimination against them.

"I saw Stanley King, Secretary to the Secretary of War, and the counsel for the War Department in charge of these contracts last week. They told me that they would see what could be done and do their best. We have also taken the matter up with the Board created by Secretary of War Baker to control working conditions on uniforms, and have received from the members the reply that they would do what they could. But so far we have received no definite assurances that the vast resources of this industry will be used by the War Department.

"While we knew that this great source of supply which might have turned out equipment for thousands and thousands was being neglected, we were more than surprised to see statements in the press today that at the same time soldiers in the camps were shivering for lack of proper equipment. Surely it is a mistake to have the workingmen shivering on the streets for lack of employment and the soldiers shivering for the lack of such equipment as the workingmen might make. We are hopeful that the officials of the War Department who have promised to give consideration to this situation will act as promptly as possible."

CONTRADICTS DANIELS AS TO NAVY BLANKETS

Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent to THE TIMES yesterday the following telegram referring to an article published on Dec. 9 containing an appeal by Mrs. William K. Hamilton of the Navy Club, 500 Fifth Avenue, where enlisted men of all navies sojourning in New York are entertained, for blankets for sailors on submarine chasers:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper a few days ago printed under the heading "Sailors Need Blankets" a request which indicated that the navy was in need of blankets. As a matter of fact, the navy is so well supplied with blankets that this week we have offered to furnish the Red Cross 2,500 blankets to help the people at Halifax. Please publish this fact. I am asking this because of this publication. I know, of course, that THE TIMES published it on the statement of parties who thought they were helping the navy. The navy highly appreciates all comforts provided for the sailors, but does not wish it advertised that sailors need blankets when we are so well supplied with them that we are able to contribute a large number to relieve the suffering in Halifax.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Mrs. Hamilton was asked last night by THE TIMES upon what information she had asked for blankets for sailors. She replied that only yesterday she received a request for twenty blankets from the mother of a commander of a submarine chaser, who said his men were suffering from the cold, and that she had supplied the blankets. She said she had had at dinner several days ago an officer of another submarine chaser, who said his men needed blankets. She said further that she had just received a request for twenty-five blankets for the men of another submarine chaser, and that she had supplied the individual requests of a number of sailors for blankets. After Mr. Daniels's telegram had been read to her, she said:

"It is as it was with the sweaters. At first Mr. Daniels said the men didn't need the sweaters. He knows differently now. The men on the big ships do not need blankets, but the men on the submarine chasers do. These boats are heated with only oil stoves, and the Government gives the men only one pair of light blankets, half cotton. These are far from enough when the weather becomes cold.

"The Government keeps back from the men one-half of their pay, and from what remains they cannot afford to buy extra blankets, which have greatly advanced in price. I know the men on these chasers do need blankets because of what they have told me. Now, I understand that the navy intends to put steam heaters on the submarine chasers, and if that was done doubtless one blanket would be enough. But with only oil stoves the men need more than one pair of thin blankets.

"We do not wish to quarrel with Mr. Daniels. We only wish that he would let us co-operate with him."

Made Ensigns in Naval Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 12.—Among the members of the Naval Reserve force who have passed examination for commissions as ensigns in the Naval Reserve force of the Second Naval District are Quartermaster Francis G. B. Burke, son of Mrs. Francis Roche of Newport and New York, and brother of Captain Maurice Roche of the national army; Boatswain's Mate C. E. Black, Captain of the Naval Reserve football team and formerly Captain of Yale football team, and Gunner's Mate William Vanderbilt. These young officers will take a course of sixteen weeks at the Naval Academy before reporting for further active duty.

COMMUTERS TIED UP ON NEW HAVEN LINE

Two Cars of Boston Express Leave Rails at Woodlawn and Cripple Wires.

PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP

Three Hours' Delay Followed Accident Before Electric Service Could Be Restored.

Many passengers were bruised and shaken up and passenger trains on the New Haven railroad were delayed for three hours last night by the derailment of two cars of the Boston express at Woodlawn, wrecking part of the electric system so that the commuters' trains were unable to run during the rush hours. It was reported by the railroad that none of the passengers was seriously injured. Many, however, received contusions and cuts from flying glass, but all were able to continue their journey.

The express train left the Grand Central terminal at 5:11 and was due in Boston at 11:00 o'clock. It was making thirty miles an hour at Woodlawn when a smoker and coach at the rear of the train left the rails and tore out several of the supports which carry the wires of the electric system. The break in the electric system affected all the tracks, and the locals that left the Grand Central after 5 o'clock were unable to pass Woodlawn, because of lack of power.

After three hours' delay a steam locomotive took the Boston express on from the scene of the derailment. Steam locomotives were not furnished for the local trains, and commuters had to wait until the break in the electric system was repaired. Many commuters remained in their trains, but later trains did not leave the Grand Central until after the break had been repaired. Normal traffic was resumed after 8 o'clock and no further delay in the service was reported.

REBELS RULE PORTUGAL.

Dr. Paes Made Premier and Santos Minister of Interior.

LISBON, Portugal, Tuesday, Dec. 11, (Delayed.)—Dr. Sidonis Paes, leader of the revolution, has bene made Premier and Foreign Minister. Machado Santos, who led the uprosing of a year ago, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. The other portfolios have been distributed as follows:

Public Instruction, Alfredo Magalhies; Justice, Moura Pinto; Labor, Feliciano Costa; Marine, Aresta Branco; Commerce, Xavier Esteves; Finance, Santos Viegas; Conolines, Tamagnini Barboza.

Make warm wishes smoking hot with a gift of 25 IN-B-TWEEN Cigars in a dainty, climate-proof Christmas Box—$1.25. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

At Your Dealer, Club, Hotel, Everywhere.

KRAUS & CO., Inc. Baltimore, Md.

Copr. Life Pub. Co.

Who Are Traitors?

Take a look at them in this week's LIFE—one of the great special numbers LIFE is issuing about the war. And bear in mind, please, that LIFE is not strictly a humorous paper. It is read by all the great people of the world. Thoroughly American and patriotic to the core, it gives you an idea of the war and the American spirit that you can get nowhere else. This week's number hits out at those in high places who have betrayed their trust. Get the

Traitor's Number *Life*

Dated December 13, Price 10 cents, for sale to-day at all news-stands.

$5.00 a year
$5.52 Canadian
$6.04 Foreign

14 West 31st Street, New York

LIFE Makes the Best Christmas Present.

Don't Be Just *Half* Well!

Don't go through life dull-eyed and listless, whipping yourself to every task. Don't let a lowered vitality imperil your career by making you a clock-watcher. In nine cases out of ten, listlessness, loss of ambition, strength, and energy are due to an impoverished condition of the blood. Take a course of

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan builds the body by enriching the blood. It creates thousands of new, red blood cells which, coursing through every vein, carry renewed health and strength to every part of the body.

Pepto-Mangan is pleasant to the taste and is not objectionable to the weakest stomach. If you are run down begin a course of *Pepto-Mangan* today. An improvement should be apparent in a week or two.

Friendly Warning: Get familiar with the bottle and package illustrated in this advertisement. It shows how the genuine *Gude's Pepto-Mangan* comes. It is not safe to accept a substitute. *Pepto-Mangan* is never sold in bulk. Read the circular wrapped around the package.

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Manufacturing Chemists

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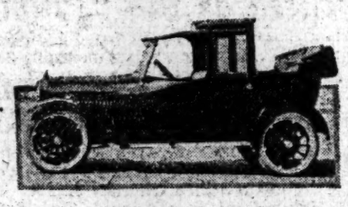

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Fisk Red Tops are on sale in all reliable tire stores and in Fisk Branches thruout the U. S.

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WILSON ACCOUNTS FOR HIS WAR FUND

$21,651,493 of $100,000,000 Emergency Appropriation Spent of the $31,597,691 Allotted.

SHIP REPAIRS A BIG ITEM

Outlay of $17,140,387 on German Vessels—$1,350,000 Allotted to Creel Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Wilson has expended $21,651,493 out of a special fund of $100,000,000, placed at his disposal last April for expenditure "for the national security and defence." This was disclosed today when the House Appropriations Committee reported favorably a bill to continue presidential authority over the fund until June 30, next. Present authority would expire with the present calendar year.

In reporting the bill the Appropriations Committee made public a memorandum of allotments and expenditures of the money, furnished from the White House. Many members were disappointed that the White House statement did not go into more detail as to some of the authorizations. But there was no disposition to inquire too closely into just what had been authorized, and there remained no question that the House would continue the fund and the President's discretionary authority over its expenditure.

While only $21,651,493 of the fund has been disbursed, allotments have been made for various projects up to $31,597,691, leaving on Dec. 7 a balance of $68,402,308 not allotted.

A note, accompanying the statement of expenditures, says:

"The chief expenses for the instrumentalities put at the disposal of the President has been for quarters and accommodations."

One of the most interesting items is an allotment of $1,350,000 to the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman. There is no itemization of expenditures under this head.

The following statement was prepared to show the expenditures authorized by the President:

Statement of allowances made by the President to the several departments and independent offices from appropriation of $100,000,000 for "national security and defense" under Deficiency Appropriation act of April 17, 1917; also net disbursements made therefrom by warrants and balances on books of Treasury Department Dec. 7, 1917.

Under Executive. To Judge Lovett, property in transportation	Allotment. $25,000.00	Net Disbursements There-from by Warrants. .....
Com. on Pub. Inf.	1,350,000.00	.....
Food Adm., (prel.)	340,000.00	.....
Fuel Adm., (prel.).	25,000.00	.....
War Trade Board.	250,000.00	.....
Total.....	$1,990,000.00	$1,069,154.20

Secret Serv. abroad	2,268,220.00	1,679,552.13
Under Treas. Dept.	83,500.00	27,806.80
Customs Service...	216,051.80	132,270.87
War Risk Insurance. (to be reimbursed)	500,000.00	100,000.00
Under War Dept..	1,500,000.00	.....
(Schedule of two temporary allotments, amounting to $65,000,000, which have been returned to "National Security and Defense.")		
Under Navy Dept.: (delivery work).	1,868,000.00	54,991.85
Under Interr. Dept.	150,000.00	50,000.00
Under Com. Dept..	375,550.00	44,882.79
Under Labor Dept.	835,000.00	10,000.00
Under Civil Serv. Com., (for certified clerks)	250,000.00	22,500.00
Under Fed. Trade Com., (investigation costs and prices)	500,000.00	196,286.03
Shipping Board, (repairs to ships taken from enemy)	18,496,511.07	17,140,387.02
Food and Fuel Adm. Building..	600,000.00	340,508.92
Educational	2,000,000.00	406,435.65
Expts. Aron. Board	250,000.00	200,000.00
Council Nat. Def..	256,000.00	217,454.17
Total	$31,595,871.43	$21,651,493.39
National security and defense appropriation		$100,000,000.00
Deduct net amounts allotted as above		21,803,871.43
Deduct net amounts advanced to special disbursing agent Executive Office on requisition, charged to "National Security and Defense"		2,820.00
Total charges against "National Security and Defense"		$31,597,691.43
Balance not allotted Dec. 7, '17		68,402,308.57

Note.—The chief expenses for the instrumentalities put at the disposal of the President have been for quarters and accommodations.

Virginia Has 10 Inches of Snow.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 12.—The heaviest snow in nineteen years fell during the night, reaching a depth of ten inches.

BRITISH WON'T RELEASE THE NIEUW AMSTERDAM

Detain Her at Halifax for Lack of German Pledges of Safe Conduct.

THE HAGUE, Tuesday, Dec. 11, (Delayed.)—The Netherlands Overseas Trust was informed today by the British Legation that the Dutch steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, with passengers and a cargo for Belgian relief, was being detained at Halifax, having received no safe conduct or distinguishing mark. In these circumstances, and especially in view of the recent seizure by the Germans of the Belgian relief steamer Haelen, the Overseas Trust was advised that the British Government could not undertake the responsibility of permitting the Nieuw Amsterdam to continue her voyage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from New York with the same credentials and safe conduct as those supplied to all Belgian relief ships, officials here said today.

The British Government, however, when the ship reached Halifax, decided that it would be necessary to have additional guarantees from the German Government that she would be allowed to proceed to Holland unmolested. The relief ship Haelen, also loaded with a Belgian relief cargo, was seized by the German maritime authorities on some technical charge of omission to have distinguishing marks and was taken into a German port, where she has since remained in spite of the protests of the Belgian Relief Commission.

Until that ship is released the British Government has decided that it will be unsafe to let any other vessel go forward within reach of the German naval authorities. As the British authorities themselves are unable to communicate with the German Government, they have left to the Dutch the task of obtaining the necessary pledges from Germany before the Nieuw Amsterdam will be allowed to proceed, as it is feared that without such pledges her food cargo will go into German consumption.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, the crack steamship of the Holland-America Line, was the first Dutch vessel to leave New York since the imposing of the embargo. She put in at Halifax some time ago and there were fears for her safety at the time of the explosion. She had on board 300 passengers, including ten Americans, and 10,600 tons of corn for the Belgians.

Arrangements for her sailing were made between the Netherlands Government officials and Belgian Relief Commission authorities abroad, and local officials of the Holland-America Line and the Belgian Relief Commission said they could not explain why the vessel had been ordered to start on the voyage in the absence of assurances of safe conduct. Officials of the commission said safe conduct passes were withheld by the Swiss Legation at Washington, representing the German Government, and also by the British Consulate because the Nieuw Amsterdam carried some 300 passengers and therefore could not be regarded as a regular Belgian relief ship.

However, they expressed the opinion that negotiations would result in the ship being released from Halifax within a few days and receiving safe conduct.

DR. C. H. NORTH KILLED BY INSANE GERMAN

Superintendent of Asylum at Dannemora Is Stabbed to Death in Work Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Dr. C. H. North, Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane Criminals at Dannemora, was stabbed and almost instantly killed this afternoon by an inmate of the institution in a small carpenter shop in the basement of the main building. The murderer is a German by the name of Chris Reichert, who had been in the asylum since 1906 and who has been a trusty for the past three years. Dr. North was stabbed in the back with a chisel as he turned to leave the room, where he had been visiting Reichert.

Dr. North had gone to the shop to speak to Reichert regarding the toys which the latter was making. The Superintendent was found by one of the hospital attendants within a few minutes after the stabbing, but he was dead. The chisel with which the stabbing was done also was found. It was sharpened to a point and was fitted with a long wooden handle.

Reichert was sentenced from New York in 1906 to Sing Sing for life on a charge of murder in the second degree, and was transferred to the Dannemora asylum in May, 1909, as insane.

Dr. North had been connected with the hospital practically since its opening, and in 1904 became its superintendent. He had a national reputation in the treatment of insane. He was married, and is survived by his wife and family. His body will be taken to Palmyra tomorrow for interment.

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EXTRICATING OBADIAH
Joseph C. Lincoln's merry romance

The Lesson of France

France—once a most sober country, when its alcoholic consumption was largely in the form of light wines and beer—has, in later days, been confronted with the Problem of Alcoholism. The growth of the absinthe and brandy habit in the northern provinces raised a question that was met at the outbreak of the war by an agitation for Prohibition.

A decision has now been reached which, according to the correspondent of the New York Sun, has "PROFOUNDLY MODIFIED PUBLIC OPINION ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION."

This is the unanimous decision of the army medical authorities to adopt the recommendations of the Academy of Medicine that *a liter of wine should be introduced into the daily rations of the soldiers.*

A letter left by the late Prof. Landouzy—himself an ardent Prohibitionist—and recently published in the *Journal de Medecine* of Bordeaux, strongly influenced the decision, for he wrote: *"Abstention from pure wine is everywhere under the sky of France a scientific, economic and historical heresy."*

Beer is to the American to-day what wine is to the Frenchman—except that the alcoholic content of American beer is about one-third that of French wine.

Our Government has learned through British experience that it is *a necessity in this time of war* that munitions makers, shipbuilders, miners, and all who perform heavy physical labor, should have *some* beverage which will stimulate and refresh without intoxicating.

The United States Brewers' Association

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A trial in your own office incurs no obligation—no expense. In fact, we consider it a privilege.

EDWIN C. BARNES & BROS.
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The Philadelphia Ledger says "Those who have read Empey should read

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Each supplements the other. Nobbs' picture of life in the trenches is vivid and thrilling. One feels that it is authentic.

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Theodore Roosevelt
National Strength and International Duty

This book presents in essence the views of Colonel Roosevelt upon the situation in this country with respect to the war.

$1.00 Net

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Between 42d and 43d Streets.
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Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325.
Clearing sale of used uprights—Lurch, $65; Milton, $75; Sharpsant, Walters, $50; Columbia, $75; Young, $50; Steinway, $150, and a lot of others.
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SEE OUR SPECIAL
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Open Evenings.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Inspector, Board of Water Supply
Salary $120 & $130 PER MONTH

Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 50, and have had at least three years' experience as Inspector or Engineer. They must be familiar with materials of construction, with contracts and specifications and with the methods and appliances for prosecuting public works. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 21, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

A strong plot—a good romance in
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
By Joseph C. Lincoln, who wrote "Mary—Gusta"

NEW YORK'S ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES

An Appeal in Behalf of a Few of the City's Destitute Families

Aid Is Needed for the Stricken and Friendless, and for the Children for Whom Santa Claus Will Be Merely a Dream if Kind Hearts Do Not Come to the Rescue.

Selected for The New York Times by Four of the City's Leading Charity Associations

Individual Gifts Show Added Interest in The Times Appeal.

GRAND TOTAL IS $15,816

Charity Society Points to Difficulty of Keeping Up Health Standard of the Poor.

Twelve Neediest Cases Have Been Provided For

In three days $15,816.15 has been raised in the campaign for New York's 100 Neediest Cases. In the first three days of last year's campaign, in which the gifts reached a larger amount than in any preceding year, $9,674 was raised.

A falling-off in contributions appeared yesterday, when $4,827 was received, as against $8,000.65 on the preceding day. The contributions on the same day last year were $4,952.

Twelve of the 100 Neediest Cases have so far been relieved. Eleven were relieved in the same period last year.

The funds raised by this campaign have progressively increased since 1912, when the first campaign produced $3,500. In succeeding years the totals were as follows: 1913, $7,927; 1914, $13,041; 1915, $29,844; 1916, $54,782.

Contributions for New York's One Hundred Neediest Cases slumped somewhat in the total received yesterday, although the number of individual responses and the wide territory from which they came showed again that these cases have attracted even more wide attention this year than in former years.

The comparative scarcity of large gifts is accounted for by the officials of charitable organizations as due to the great demands in the last year on philanthropists, who in ordinary times would be listed among the contributors for the relief of New York's One Hundred Neediest Cases.

The total amount received yesterday was $4,827.50, which brought the grand total for the campaign to $15,816.15. The $4,827.50 received yesterday showed a falling off from Tuesday, when the contributions reported totaled $8,000.65.

Only three new cases were disposed of yesterday by receipt of the total amount required for their relief. This makes a total of twelve cases which have now been provided for. A number of interesting cases have received almost the amount required for relief, and it is probable that many more cases will be eliminated today.

One of the cases closed yesterday was No. 14, that of a young widow crippled by rheumatism who needed $75 to keep her and her two-year-old child until she would be able to work again. Another was Case No. 86, in which $4 a week was needed to aid in taking care of a frail 13-year-old boy who must have a good home and good treatment, if he is to live and grow into a sturdy youth. The third case closed was No. 100, that of Kathleen N., an aged woman left destitute by misfortunes to her husband and son. She needed $250 to insure a home for her.

Naval Officers Contribute.

One of the most interesting letters received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES was the following:

U. S. S. Aramis,
Dec. 11, 1917.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Would you kindly apply the inclosed sum, twenty (20) dollars, to "Case 13" of your 100 neediest cases as a Christmas gift from the officers of the U. S. S. Aramis, who are much interested in this case? It is desired that this sum shall be applied directly through THE NEW YORK TIMES, irrespective of any other sums the case may receive.

We take this opportunity of congratulating THE TIMES on this commendable charity, which is every year meeting with greater success in brightening more lives.

J. H. JACKSON, Lieut., N. S. N. R. F.
F. G. WILLIAMS, Lieut., (Jr.,) U. S. N. R. F., Engineer Officer.
NEWTON RAE, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Executive Officer.
ROBERT SARDESON, Warrant Machinist, U. S. N. R. F.

The case which interested these naval officers was that of a frail mother, left destitute by the death of her husband a few days before a child was born. She was in need of $20 a month to help her support her four children. This was one of the cases in which the required amount had already been received, but the contribution of the naval officers will be added to the minimum estimate of her needs, which was considered in asking for $20 a month for her.

Another of the letters received by THE NEW YORK TIMES was the following:

Dec. 11, 1917.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In answer to your published request for subscriptions to aid the city's 100 neediest cases, I take much pleasure in renewing my contribution of last year and inclose my check for $1,000.

I was particularly gratified to receive a number of acknowledgments during the early part of the year of the able manner in which this fund was distributed. Also I am fully appreciative of the thoroughly efficient method in which you accomplished the purpose of this worthy charity.

Very truly yours,
ISAAC GUGGENHEIM.

Contributions came to THE TIMES yesterday from many other cities, including Philadelphia, Princeton, Albany, Delhi, N. Y., Bath, N. Y., and Schenectady, N. Y. The following letter came from Philadelphia:

2806 North Eleventh Street,
Philadelphia.

To NEW YORK TIMES:

Please accept $3 for Case 32 as inclosed, with the earnest hope that the $800 needed will be quickly raised.

Your newspaper deserves great credit for doing the excellent work of opening the eyes of many to the sad condition of some of our neighbors in America. I only wish I might contribute more largely toward wishing the real merry Christmas to all deserving people. Very truly yours,
EDWARD G. KIRK.

Charity Body Statement.

The following statement was made yesterday by the Charity Organization Society:

"The total received by the Charity Organization Society today is $1,339. Gifts were evenly distributed over a large number of cases. Case No. 100 received the largest amount, and this is now covered. This makes three cases entirely covered for this society, Nos. 8, 13, and 100.

"One of the greatest difficulties in caring for the city's poor this Winter was in the keeping up of health standards. Many families having small incomes are necessarily economizing on food, and the individual members, being thus undernourished, fall easy prey to various diseases common with cold weather. Lack of proper nourishment means just that much less reserve strength. In addition, it is unusually difficult to secure proper medical attention for those who are ill. So many physicians have gone into the service that those remaining are overworked, and the clinics for that reason are likely to be overcrowded. One of the principal aims of this society is to secure proper medical attention for those who are ill and to see that sufficient nourishing food is supplied to families under its care, so that physical breakdowns may be avoided. The approach of cold weather makes this condition even more serious.

"Among the cases which have so far been apparently neglected are Nos. 16, 23, 26, 36, and 63. The largest amount yet received for any of these is $26."

Contributions in Brooklyn.

Cases reported so far by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities have received the least attention. Contributions to that organization have so far totalled but $352, and only $90.50 was received yesterday. The Bureau has received a great number of gifts, but all have been for small amounts. Cases No. 4, No. 15, and No. 25 are some of those which have so far been neglected. One of the letters received by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities is the following:

Bethlehem, Penn.

Gentlemen: I have been reading of the 100 Neediest Cases, as reported in Sunday's TIMES. I am very sorry that I can do so little, but my salary as a teacher is small.

However, I want to give $10 toward Case 48, (Mrs. M. and children,) $5 toward Case 25, (where the consumptive girl is working,) $5 for Case 50, (where the father is insane,) and $5 for Case 72, (where both parents are ill.)

Should these cases have been provided for, I was much interested in Cases 10 and 78.

I enclose envelope. Perhaps you will let me know whether it was convenient to use the money as I suggested.

Many will feel grateful to you for presenting this opportunity to give to worthy need. Sincerely,

NEEDIEST FUND NOW TOTALS $15,816.15

Day's Contributions to The Times $2,586 and to Charity Organization Society $1,339.

Contributions totalling $4,827.50 were received yesterday for the 100 neediest cases as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $2,586; by the Charity Organization Society, $1,339; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $452; by the State Charities Aid Association, $360; by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $90.50. The total contributions to date amount to $15,816.15.

Contributions received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday were as follows:

A Friend	$1	A. Chesebrough	$10
Adrian R. Allan	100	Miss W. M. Appel	5
E. S. C.	10	L. J. W.	5
Paul J. Meyjan	5	Mary A. Bissell	5
Wm. Foster Co., L. P., memory of Dec. 22	2	E. J. Dudley	35
Mrs. Benj. Burghelmer	5	Emily L. Watson	3
A Friend	1	W. M. Wadsworth	10
Miss E. K. Strong	25	Mary Tokon	10
Charles M. Smith	5	M. D. McAdoo	5
Seymour Swan	25	J. Dickson	1
John Smith	50	Winthrop Steele	5
Belle and Sarah H. Boas	2	E. B. Schwind	5
D. Boyd	5	de Lima	3
Lucian K. B.	10	Anonymous	5
F. A. Lewinson	5	M. D. Brandwood	5
Anonymous	100	A. Schwob	25
J. C. Vreeland	1	M. W. Fogg	25
Anonymous	10	Anonymous	1
J. F. Reed	5	Memory of Molly Cavanaugh	10
Anonymous	5	Mrs. W. Cunningham	2
Carrie Milander	5	M. S. Olmstead	5
H. Glass & Co.	25	Officers of U. S. S. Aramis	20
Traitel Marble Co.	25	Selma Liebman	100
Rachel Donnell	2	Miss G. Carpenter	2
Mrs. M. Kaiser	2	J. M. G.	1
C. A. Collin	5	Anonymous	5
C. W. Phillips	10	A Sympathizer	2
Edward G. Kish	5	Herbert & Betty	2
Anonymous	10	Mem. of E. M. B.	5
Joseph E. Edwards	10	C. & R. Walsh	15
Anonymous	5	Mrs. Mackellar	5
George H. Shull	5	Anonymous	100
Morris Lowenthaw	10	Miss F. Frankenheimer	5
Mrs. H. Greendige	10	Miss S. Barnard	1
W. P. and Ida M. Thompson and Grace V. Weaver	10	I. Guggenheim	1,000
A. P. R.	10	A Friend	1
Alan	1	R. D. Lillibridge	25
B. E. Sayer	4	Anonymous	10
Mrs. F. M. Warburg	250	I. J. Morris	5
S. J. Klee	25	H. J. Wynkoop	5
M. Becker	5	Aaron Stern	5
Miss E. R. Green	3	Jessie Balsone	5
C. L. and Mrs. J. Primrose	5	E. W. Hendry	2
William J. King	5	S. S. Rosenstamm	200
George Vicker	10	J. Jacoby	20
		A. R. D.	10
		M. F. Goodyear	10
Yesterday's total			$2,586.00
Previously acknowledged			$5,288.65
Total			$7,874.65

The Charity Organization Society received contributions yesterday as follows:

Friend	$1	From Alice	$1
M. B.	1	Mrs. C. W. Bavemore	3
Anonymous	1	H. C. Berlin	100
H. A. Benson	3	Mrs. E. R. Biddle	25
T. J. Bliss	5	George B. Blake	100
Mrs. E. Brunswick	10	Eleanor Camoin	10
Mrs. Wm. L. Bull	50	Chas. W. Coombs	5
Davison Pub. Co.	10	Mrs. Leon Fellman	10
Miss L. C. Evans	25	Anonymous	100
Mrs. H. Foreman	5	Mrs. F. R. Hutton	10
Louis G. Garrigan	5	N. S. Jarvis, M. D.	50
B. H.	5	Eugene K. Koop	5
Mrs. F. P. Hammond	10	Anonymous	1
Ethel J. Higgins	10	Mrs. W. L. Langford	2
Maude M. Howland	2	Geo. H. Payson	100
R. D. King	2	Mrs. S. Mulford	50
Mrs. A. B. Lamson	2	Mrs. W. C. Savage	20
H. W. Neubeck	6	Otis Smith	25
Charlotte S. Nichols	50	I. R. S.	25
James L. Nicoll	100	Mrs. W. W. Tompkins	100
Mrs. C. G. Rockwood	250	Mary R. A. Young	2
Anonymous	5	R. D. V.	1
Harriet T. Tower	2	Anonymous	30
Mrs. E. Whittelsey	20	Mrs. J. G. Wilson	35
Mrs. G. H. Warren	50		
Cash	1	Total	$1,320

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor yesterday received contributions as follows:

Cash	$1	Dr. W. S. Jarvis	50
Mrs. Berlin	2	Mrs. S. D. Hill	5
Anna T. Burchard	5	R. D. King	5
Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Carpenter	5	Left at office	3
F. North Clark	5	J. F. Lucey	40
V. W. Colley	5	M. S. S.	10
Alvah Davison	10	Mrs. F. A. MacNutt	25
G. F. Dominick	50	James C. Nicoll	10
Herbert F. Eggert	25	S. M. A.	25
Mrs. M. A. Fields	5	Mrs. J. F. Tams	10
Clara S. Fisher	10	Mrs. S. Traut	5
S. A. Goldschmidt	4	Alex. Weinberg	2
M. B. Gotwals	1	Mrs. O. H. Wolf	100
S. W. Halford	5	G. W. Woodruff	2
J. F. S.	10		
Total			$1,313

The following list includes contributions received by the State Charities Aid Association on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday:

H. A. Benson	$7	Mrs. R. B. Rives	$20
E. F. Stamm	20	In memory J. P.	5
Alvah G. Auchu	5	A. & E. W. P.	10
Mrs. L. H. Collins	5	A mother	5
Mary E. Wolfe	100	Mary I. Brown	5
Alex Weinberg	12	Mrs. G. S. Tinkelpaugh	3
E. A. Pierce	10	Lillian M. Lavell	5
E. E. Hallett	5	Mrs. S. Traub	5
Mrs. P. J. Rocker	5	A. A. Goldschmidt	2
S. Colson	1	Mabel W. Bishop	5
Isabel Niles	10	Miss G. R. Knapp	5
F. W. Crandall	10	Mrs. Mackellar	75
Ellen D. Hunt	75	Miss Ada Shewan	70
Well Wisher	1	Anonymous	1
Juliet T. Ford	75	Mr. & Mrs. J. Skillin	5
Miss D. Williams	5	Helen Toby	1
David L. Gluck	1	P. E. Zaun	10
Mrs. E. St. J. Prentice	50	Mrs. J. Bonaparte	3
M. P. Holdsnarer	1	C. S. Nichols	50
Mabel Fahnestock	1	Maria Babcock	50
Mary S. Studdiford	10	L. M. Fletcher	5
F. E. Nicholl	5	B. S. Howe	5
Mrs. G. H. Warren	50	Mrs. W. Robertson	5
Mrs. H. J. Lyall	35	Mrs. R. Wiggins	100
Mrs. H. H. Hollister	10	M. L. Malevinsky	5
Mrs. W. P. Gilmour	100	Bessie S. Mann	5
Anna E. McNeill	10	June M. Turk	5
E. S.	1	Edna B. Hilder	50
Marie Parton	10	John Roger	20
J. S. Hunn	20	Miss L. G. Paul	2
Mrs. G. Ludlow	12	Miss L. C. Evans	25
G. & A. Wiles	20	A friend	1
A. M. A. Thornton	20	Mrs. H. L. Welton	5
Mrs. H. S. Houghton	5	E. Possum	2
Robert Stein	10	Mrs. F. D. Hitch	50
Total		Anonymous	30
			$1,313.60

The following list includes contributions received by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday:

Acker, M. S.	$5	Kelly, E. J.	10
Anonymous	3	Lockwood, E. H.	5
Anonymous	2	Malevinsky, M. L.	5
Anonymous	1	Miller, R. H.	25
Anonymous	10	Mundle, Robert	10
Balderstone, Miss L. R.	5	Nelson, N. H.	10
Ballantine, Mrs. J., and Mrs. G. Elmendorf	2	Nicoll, J. C.	10
Bedford, Mrs. A.	5	Palliser, R. L.	3
Davison Pub. Co.	10	Pete, C. B.	1
Dewing, Miss D.	1	Peters, J. M.	10
Dohmour, John	25	Putnam, Miss Carolyn E.	10
H. C.	5	Richardson, W. C.	10
Hartcorn, Miss Elsie G.	1	Roger, John	20
Hilcken, John A.	4	Sachman, M. & G.	2
Holbrook, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin A.	10	Smith, Miss L. H.	10
Howe, B. G.	3	Stamm, E. F.	5
Johnson, Miss R.	3	Stewart, Miss Emma E.	3
Jones, Miss L.	3	Swetland, Mrs. H. M.	50
		Ward, Miss L. W.	50
Total			$333

Full particulars of each of the One Hundred Neediest Cases presented this Christmas by THE NEW YORK TIMES, were published last Sunday. The list is representative. There are more than one hundred families in great want. To mention especially the few selected from the rolls of the four great charitable organizations is to call attention to thousands of others.

There is pressing need in each of the 100 cases presented this year. Relief should be immediate. The misfortune of the needy is due to circumstances wholly beyond their control.

Last year the response of the readers of THE TIMES to the appeal of the One Hundred Neediest Cases was $34,782. In 1912, when the first list was published, the contributions were $3,500. In 1913, the amount was $7,927. It increased to $13,041 in 1914, and there was a further increase to $29,844 in 1915.

Every cent of the money contributed goes direct to those who need it. There is no deduction for any expense whatever. The contribution goes without delay to the case for which it is made, or if that specific need has been met by earlier gifts, the donor's permission is asked to transfer the contribution to a similar or equally pressing case.

The four organizations from the records of which the 100 cases have been chosen are:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Money may be sent to the organizations reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square.

Specific contributions have provided for twelve cases. The remaining eighty-eight cases are republished as a reminder of the need of as many families.

Especial attention is called today to the group of cases Nos. 79 to 90.

The name of the organization which has the records of each case is given below the number. These cases follow:

CASE 79.

Boy's Earnings Support Family.

Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Mrs. M.'s boy Roger earns $30 a month. Roger's father committed suicide. The mother has been desperately ill. There are four children—one a baby; another an unusually bright and capable girl thirteen years old, named Rose. For almost a year the family has been trying to live on the dollar a day which Roger earns but that amount cannot give people properly fed and comfortably warm. To supplement Roger's earnings until Rose is old enough to help, $320 is needed.

CASE 80.

Five Little Children Need a Good Christmas.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street:

In this needy family there are five little children, one of them a year-old baby. The oldest child is seven years old. Shortly after Christmas last year, the father died after two days' illness of pneumonia. All his savings and insurance money have been spent. The mother and her little ones are hungry and cold, clinging to one another in terror of separation. The mother earns the rent, $10 a month, as janitress. The sum of $40 a month would give the little ones a good Christmas and relieve the anxiety and need of all.

CASE 81.

Marie and Her Children.

Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street:

Marie is making $5.00 a week as an office cleaner but that sum does not bring proper food and comfort to her four little children. They live in dark, unhealthy rooms and the mother is half starved through sacrificing for her children. The oldest boy is a good deal of help for the younger children but he is only 12 years old. Marie formerly lived in the country but when her husband died she could not make both ends meet. She came to the city and took boarders but this experiment failed. The family needs $250 right now.

CASE 82.

Frail Wife Supports Husband and Family.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. A. is a frail woman. Her husband, once an able wage-earner, has been made helpless by a serious weakness of his heart. There are three children, the oldest 10 and the youngest 2. Mrs. A. takes in washing for she cannot leave her babies and sick husband, but she hasn't the strength to do many washings. The doctors say that her husband, with the right care, may recover sufficiently to help, but will never be strong again. Through the winter months, the needs of this family amount to $110—more than Mrs. A. can earn.

CASE 83.

This "Feller" Needs a Friend.

State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Edgar Graydon, 11 years old, has been kept away from his parents since he was 3½ years old. Both father and mother have served repeated prison sentences, but their degrading influence has not touched their boy. He is sweet, affectionate, and winning. His sister, Martha, who is 16, is as fine a girl as Edgar is a boy and looking forward to helping her brother as soon as she is able to earn more than her board and clothes. Edgar expects to work on a farm next summer, but he is badly in need of a friend this winter.

CASE 84.

Crippled Child and a Baby Need Assistance.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Four children under 6, one a cripple, another a five-months-old baby, make up Mrs. P's family. Her husband died a year ago. She cleaned offices until she broke down. All she can earn now is $2 a week. The family's two-room tenement is neat. Her church helps her a little, but she is in need of $18 a month for the next year.

CASE 85.

Family of Eight Are in Need.

Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Frank L's wife is an invalid. Five of his six children are ill and all need plenty of milk and other nourishing food. Frank L. earns about $10 a week, but he cannot give his sick wife "pure air, absolute quiet, and extra nourishment" prescribed by the doctors, and feed the children out of his wages. An effort is being made to increase the father's earning capacity. In the meantime the family should have comfortable and well-ventilated rooms, nourishing food for the children, and a special diet for the mother. A physician and nurse are giving their services but $450 is necessary to bring health and strength and confidence for the future.

CASE 87.

Need Help Over the Hard Place.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. G. and her two children are facing starvation. The husband and father has had typhoid fever, but is improving. It will be several months before he is strong enough to support his family. Mrs. G. is ill and must have two operations as soon as she is strong enough. All the family needs is the best of nourishing food. To carry them over the hard place in their lives $90 is required.

CASE 88.

Family Lives on $13 a Month.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Mrs. K. and her three little children try to live on $13 a month. She earns this crocheting babies' bootees at 22 cents a dozen. She is a good mother. Her children are always well cared for, her tenement is neat and clean, but the three little ones and herself are hungry, cold, and desolate most of the time. To carry the family through this Winter $35 a month is required.

CASE 89.

15-Year-Old Girl Should Be Kept at School.

State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Nora Barone, who is 15 years old, wants to continue at high school for seven months until she can get her working certificate and support herself. She has been deserted by her father and her sick mother is unable to help her. Nora's mind is active and alert. Naturally impetuous, she needs the utmost care. This she is getting in the home of a good boarding mother, but there is no money to keep her in her foster home. Trained and educated, she should become a real force for good, but left rudderless, no one can tell her future. To give her a start $150 is required.

CASE 90.

Crippled Caroline Tried to Help.

Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Sixteen-year-old Caroline has curvature of the spine. Her father is dead and her mother in ill-health. Her brother earns $6 a week, but at her father's death this would not support the family, so Caroline found work in a sweat shop. The charity workers discovered her just in time, for she was working herself to death. There are two younger children. Their desperate needs should be met at once. Frank and Caroline are ready to face the world bravely, and the mother can be restored to health with proper care. Assistance to the extent of $300 is needed now.

Brief particulars of the other needy cases still on the list are given below. The initials following each case indicate the organization reporting the case.

91. With $150 this mother, threatened with tuberculosis, may pull through and continue to support herself and four children. The husband is an invalid. (A. B. C.)

92. This little girl's crooked leg has been straightened after years in a hospital, but she needs $50 to keep her in a good home with foster parents, who are too poor to care for her otherwise. Unless the $50 is forthcoming she must go to an institution. (S. C. A. A.)

96. The wizened faces of the 6 months old twin children show they are half starved, while the two older children are not much better off. The mother has been incapable of taking care of the family since the father some time ago was committed to an asylum; $250 is needed to care for the family while the mother, intelligent and willing, learns a trade. (C. O. S.)

95. A girl of 17 years, earning $9 a week in a factory, has been the sole support of two younger sisters and a semi-invalid mother. They should have $40 more a month to keep them well and strong. (A. I. C. P.)

94. These two boys were well and carefully trained by a good mother until her death, since when they have been brutally handled by a drunken father. Eight dollars and fifty cents is needed for food, clothing, and shelter for them in a good boarding home. (C. A. A.)

93. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars is needed because this fifteen-year-old girl has collapsed from overwork while trying to support herself and an invalid mother. That sum will give them medical attention and help until the little girl can do well at her trade. (C. O. S.)

97. One hundred and fifty dollars is needed to provide for this family until the mother is out of the hospital and the sick father has recovered from an operation. (B. B. C.)

91. This young mother and two children were left without means when the father suddenly became severely ill with tuberculosis. They need $40 a month for some time. (A. I. C. P.)

78. One hundred dollars will give this woman a rest that will save her from a breakdown and insure keeping her and her two little girls together. (B. B. C.)

77. A year's treatment will restore the father to his place as the breadwinner, but in the meantime the mother and three little children are trying to live on $2.50 a week. The result has been malnutrition, threatening them all with their father's disease. Forty dollars a month will see them through. (A. I. C. P.)

76. This poor girl, 13 years old, brought up in incredibly bad surroundings, now partly blind, needs kindness and fair treatment. Fifty dollars now will change the course of her life. (S. C. A. A.)

75. A mother in danger from tuberculosis is struggling to support her two children, the father being in a sanatorium. They need $40 a month for some time to keep disease away and to hold the family together. (A. I. C. P.)

74. Eight dollars a week is the maximum income of this family, consisting of an injured man, his wife, and five children, two of them very delicate. The eldest son will soon be able to work. They ought to have $100 for certain needs. (B. B. C.)

73. This mother and her four girls, all delicate, need $50 a month in addition to what the mother can earn by taking boarders. (A. I. C. P.)

72. The mother, the breadwinner for a family of three children, earns only $20 a month. This Winter she needs at least $100 more. The children are thin and anaemic from lack of proper nourishment. (B. B. C.)

71. This boy, nervously afflicted by torture from a drunken father, needs a home and board in the country costing $4 a week to restore him to normal sturdy boyhood. (A. I. C. P.)

70. This widow, with five children, one a baby four weeks old, should have $900 to help along. None of them get enough to eat. (C. O. S.)

69. Four children threatened with tuberculosis cannot be kept well on $20 a month, which is all their mother can earn. They need $30 a month more. (A. I. C. P.)

68. The father and one daughter are blind. The mother, though gravely ill, earns money as a janitress. The 13-year-old boy does everything he can, but must wait a year before he can go to work. In the meantime this stricken family should have $360. (C. O. S.)

66. This mother, just widowed, has walked the streets when she could hardly stand, with her infant in arms, seeking work to support herself, her baby, and two other children. She needs help to the extent of $200. (C. O. S.)

65. This office boy gets $25 a month, and it is all there is for his mother and five other children, for the father is dying in a hospital. They need $20 a month more. (A. I. C. P.)

64. If this sickly 14-year-old girl is to live she must for some months have a home in the country; $200 is needed for this purpose. (S. C. A. A.)

63. Overwork has nearly cost this young widow her life. One child must undergo an operation, and there are two others needing food. The family must have $480 to carry it through this emergency. (C. O. S.)

62. Just leaving the hospital, this mother will not be able for six months to earn anything for her five children; $270 is necessary until the eldest child can help. (B. B. C.)

61. This old woman, self-supporting until crippled with rheumatism, faces dependence for the first time in her life; $300 will put her in a comfortable church home, where she longs to go. (C. O. S.)

60. By crocheting caps for babies this mother earned $15 a month, but cannot support her four children on it; $480 is needed to take care of this family until the oldest child can work. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

59. A mother earning $8 a week is the only support of five children, not sick, but all threatened with tuberculosis; $130 is needed for good food to save these children from disease and to prevent the wrecking of the home. (B. B. C.)

58. A homeless, emaciated seven-year-old girl may be saved and restored to health if $4 a week can be supplied. (S. C. A. A.)

57. This widow kept her four children until she was stricken in health and had to undergo an operation. They should have $200 for their bare needs during the next six months. (B. B. C.)

56. Two Italian boys of 12 and 11 are orphans and alone. The oldest has the making of a musician; $9 a week would provide for them. (S. C. A. A.)

55. Widowed last July, this woman needs $300 added to her own earnings to keep herself and her two children until the oldest can work. (C. O. S.)

54. This man, in the first stages of tuberculosis, can get well if he can stop work and go to a sanatorium. But he has four children and a sick wife. This family should have $100 for its immediate needs. (B. B. C.)

53. This little boy, found when three weeks old by a policeman in a tenement doorway, has gone through a hard youth, is sick, and needs $4 a week to make him sturdy. (S. C. A. A.)

52. The mother, weakened by an arrested case of tuberculosis, is alone in her bed with her three children, the oldest 6 years. They need $50 a month for some months to come. (A. I. C. P.)

51. This is a boy of 3 years, with a well-shaped head and fine brown eyes, but many physical ailments. He may struggle through and grow up a strong man if $2 a week can be raised for board and good care. (S. C. A. A.)

49. This girl's crooked back can be straightened if she is treated now; $100 is needed. (S. C. A. A.)

48. Three of this widow's five children are old enough to help her, but one is feeble-minded, one crippled, and one not a good boy. The mother is ill from worry and overwork; $1100 will help to keep them until her health is restored. (B. B. C.)

46. Olga, 8; Sonya, 6, pretty children, alone in the world, excluded from adoption because of their foreign look, can be kept together if $6 a week is paid for their food and shelter. (S. C. A. A.)

43. This old woman, who never knew poverty until her husband was stricken with paralysis, in 1909, is now alone in the world and destitute; $480 will meet her needs for the year, which will probably be her last. (C. O. S.)

42. Forty dollars a month is needed to help this widow in her struggle to support her seven young children. (A. I. C. P.)

41. This little girl broke the State law by going to work before she was old enough, so that she could help her mother, who earned only $5 a week. When she was sent home the girl tried to commit suicide with gas. They need $250 to get along until the law lets the girl work. (C. O. S.)

39. Three brothers, 18, 7, and 5, are now alone in the world except for their grandmother, who is too old and feeble to help. It will take only $10 a week to take care of them. (S. C. A. A.)

40. The mother, father, baby, little boy and girl, and an older girl are trying to live on $6 a week which the blind father earns. They need $200 till the older girl can go to work. (B. B. C.)

38. Last month the father died suddenly, leaving the mother with five little children to feed. She needs $40 a month more than she is making. (A. I. C. P.)

37. Thirty dollars a month is needed by this mother and six children until the oldest girl, now at a trade school, can help. (A. I. C. P.)

36. The father will recover if he can stay a year in the tuberculosis sanitarium where he is now. The mother and three babies need $400 through the Winter. (C. O. S.)

35. Lucy, 8 years old, and her brother, 2 years old, left alone in the world after cruel experiences, are sick, and need $8 a week to keep them and to keep them together. (S. C. A. A.)

34. Forty-five dollars a month is needed by a widow with five young children, the youngest an infant in arms. (A. I. C. P.)

33. This fifteen-year-old boy's reason is threatened by his hard experiences in his family life. His cure must be now or never. He needs $5 a week. (S. C. A. A.)

32. Philip, fourteen, is trying to support his sick mother and six brothers and sisters. Help him with $600. One of the sisters can help a year from now. (A. I. C. P.)

31. A long series of mishaps left the husband insane. This broke his wife's health. Two hundred and fifty dollars is needed for her care and treatment if her life is to be saved. (C. O. S.)

30. This woman eight years ago took two friendless city waifs to her farm in the country. Her husband's death and her own failure in health have left her without money for food. They need $120. (S. C. A. A.)

29. The wife and four little children of this Polish ironworker are in danger of starvation because the father's long illness has swept away their savings. They need $240. (C. O. S.)

28. After her mother's death this girl, now 9 years old, suffered terribly at the hands of a drunken father. She has now been adopted into a good but very poor foster family. They need $50 for her clothes and food. (S. C. A. A.)

27. A once wealthy Frenchman died completely ruined. His wife, left destitute, came to this country with her son and sister. The two women are sick. The sole income is the boy's earnings of $9 a week. They need $200. (C. O. S.)

26. An overworked widow and four children, weakened by hunger, need $324. (C. O. S.)

25. A frail, deserted mother and a sick eldest daughter cannot at present support this household of five. They need $150 until the oldest boy can go to work. (B. B. C.)

24. The wife works in this family, and the father, in an invalid chair, cares for the four children. They need $130 through the Winter. (B. B. C.)

23. During ten years of widowhood this woman has kept her two children by toiling day and night. Now, when the children are nearly old enough to be self-supporting, illness has put the family in a desperate plight. They need $180. (C. O. S.)

22. Three dollars a week is needed to care for and educate a singularly bright but ill-trained orphan boy of 9 until he is fit for adoption. (S. C. A. A.)

21. A hard-working widow, with four young children from a few months old to 7 years, needs $480 to keep them through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

20. This mother and her four children were left destitute in a Southern city by the father's death a year ago. Her sister, a widow, with four young children of her own, sent for the other family. The two women have not been able to care for the eight children. They should have $250 for immediate needs. (C. O. S.)

19. Thirty dollars a month is needed through the coming year by a widow and three children, who have now only the mother's $13 a month. (A. I. C. P.)

18. A man of fair earning capacity is recovering from a long illness. The family needs $280 before the father can return to the support of his wife and seven children under 11 years. (C. O. S.)

17. Though partly blind herself, a 17-year-old girl earning $9 a week has been the sole support of her mother and four younger children. They need $35 a month until the second daughter can work. (A. I. C. P.)

16. At the end of two years of struggle with consumption, during which he has aided his family and kept up small payments on his insurance, the father is dying and will leave a wife and five little children. They need $350. (C. O. S.)

15. There are six children under 14 years and there will soon be another. The father is in a hospital getting over an operation. It will be five months before he can return to work; $192 will give them the immediate necessities of life. (B. B. C.)

12. A mother and six young children were left with slender means of support when the father was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium; $65 a month will keep them through the Winter, while the father is trying to get well. (A. I. C. P.)

11. This bright and winning boy has lost his speech within the last year from nervous disease. Treatment must come now or he will be dumb for life; $150 is needed for his food and shelter for the coming year, while he is in the physician's care. (S. C. A. A.)

10. This mother nearly killed herself working for her three children after the father had been sent to jail; $100 is needed for their most urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

9. A skilled workman was stricken with paralysis, after his wife's long illness had wiped out their savings. One of the two sons is just of working age, and his $6 a week is the sole income of the family; $300 may restore the father to health and put the family on their feet. (C. O. S.)

8. A mother and five young children were left entirely destitute when the father was taken to an asylum. His insane outbursts had previously wrecked the mother's health; $400 is needed before the mother will be able to aid in their support. (C. O. S.)

7. The father's seven months of illness, ending in death, exhausted the savings of his family. To keep her four children, all under 11 years, the mother worked as a janitress by day and a dishwasher in a restaurant at night, after her girls had been put to bed. This broke her health. The family is penniless. They need $50 a month now and $35 a month later. (A. I. C. P., 95 East Twenty-second Street.)

4. Eleven dollars a week is necessary to keep together a family consisting of a hard-working mother, now slowly convalescing from a dangerous illness, and four children of 10, 8, 7, and 5 years, left to their own resources by a drinking father. (B. B. C., 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.)

3. A mother's health has broken supporting a family of three children on earnings of $7 a week in a cigar factory, while her husband is in an insane hospital. The oldest boy, 14, who has unusual ability, is in a trade school, and will do well as a skilled workman if he can be kept there a little longer. The family must have $200 now if the mother is to have a chance to recover. Twice that amount would finish the boy's trade education. (C. O. S., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

2. A man, worn out by efforts to support his frail wife and four children, is in the hospital with heart disease. The mother is unable to work, the children are hungry. It will take $744 to keep this family through the year. (A. I. C.

M'MAHON ASSAILS SEDITIOUS CATHOLICS

Condemns Irish Who Put Hate of England Above Justice of the Allies' Cause.

CHURCH IN AMERICA LOYAL

Declares It Is a Disgrace That Catholics Through Prejudice Should Side with Germany.

The Rev. Joseph McMahon, pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church, addressing the Catholic Library Association on "Catholics and the Great War" at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon, said that, to their everlasting disgrace, many Catholics throughout the world had taken the side of Germany, because of racial and religious prejudice, with no regard for the right or justice of the cause of the Allies. Father McMahon spoke with particular emphasis about the Irish Catholics who let their hatred of England obscure the wickedness of Germany.

Referring to America, Father McMahon declared that before the entry of this country into the war there was some divergence among the Catholics as to the moral questions involved, but after the declaration of war most of the doubts disappeared, as is shown by the fact that, while Catholics "constitute only one-sixth of the total population of the United States, over one-third of the American Army is Catholic. But, unfortunately," he added, "there are men who cannot forget racial and religious prejudice. From Catholics, prominent at least in their own eyes, I have received letters which, if I had turned them over to the Secret Service, would have caused their writers to be interned until the end of the war. A priest sent me a letter in which he lamented that he had ever become a citizen of the United States, forgetting that no one compelled him to do so and that the sea was still open for his return.

"Imagine the harm that these few would do if they were not restrained by prudence and the Secret Service. But these cases are only sporadic, and do not represent the Catholics in this country."

Father McMahon said that one of the saddest things in the war was the attitude of the German Catholics who, before the war, had condemned the very crimes of militarism which they now attempt to justify as military necessities. "What happened in Germany," he said, "was that a gentle and lovable people, as the South German Catholics are, cut off from the Vatican, submitted to the influence of the German Government. The Central Catholic Party in Germany was won over to the militaristic cause by flattery and bribery. It submitted to expediency and ceased to be Catholic."

Condemning the attitude of the Irish Catholics, Father McMahon said:

"Great harm was done to the Belgian refugees in England by the influence of the Irish priests who, overcome by their hatred of England, told them that they were fools to oppose the Germans in their invasion, that the Germans were the true friends of little nations, and that England had entered the war to become the ruler of the world."

Father McMahon said that the same opinion prevailed among the Spanish Catholics, both the clergy and the laity. "For years an insidious propaganda has been spread through Spain by the Germans," he declared, "and coupling this with the hatred of the average Spaniard for heritical England and for France, the country they knew as atheistic, it is not hard to understand the attitude of Spain."

Father McMahon urged the "assertion of the human conscience" among the Catholics of the world and the laying aside of compromise and expediency which had so often ruined the Catholic Church. "It is not awful," he said, "that religious and race prejudice among the Catholics has so dimmed the moral sense that it has become indifferent to the suffering of other people. Does it not indicate how foul and sordid are people who decide by race and religious prejudice? Let all this be done away with once and for all times. The glorious thing that has appeared in the war is the assertion of human conscience. It is wonderful that England, ruled by her "twopenny politicians," could rise to the height of sacrifice for a moral principle; that France, in spite of her vile rulers like Caillaux, and her dissipation, should have become the model for the whole world."

CHARITIES BOARD MEETS.

Two Hospital Applications Approved and Two Held Over.

At a special meeting of the State Board of Charities held yesterday in the United Charities Building the application for the incorporation of the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital of Brooklyn was approved, as were plans for the new Mercy Hospital at Cazenova Park, Buffalo. A dispensary license was granted to the Greenpoint Hospital of the Department of Public Charities.

The new commissioners recently appointed by Governor Whitman, including Mrs. Eleanor Higley of Hudson Falls, Washington County, were present. Action was postponed on the applications for incorporation of the Hebrew Convalescent Home at 235 West 120th Street, and for the institution planned by the Committee for the Care of Jewish Tuberculosis.

Edna de Lima in Variety of Songs.

Edna de Lima, soprano, gave a song recital yesterday in Aeolian Hall, reviving a dozen remembered songs of Robert Franz, and later of Schumann, with as many more by French and American composers. To one of these, Duparc's "Lamento," much affected by singers of late, this young artist somehow lent fresh charm in her lightness of touch, art almost French in itself. There were vivacious dance-songs by Bruneau, a "Butterfly" of the popular Fourdrain, others of Vogrich and the accompanist, La Forge. Miss de Lima contrived to make slender vocal resources a virtue rather than a fault, for she was often best in pieces of sheer communication, personality and humor.

Fred Stone in Movies Next Summer.

Fred Stone, it is announced, will enter motion pictures next Summer under the auspices of the Paramount Pictures Corporation and Jesse L. Lasky. At the end of his present season in "Jack o' Lantern" Stone will leave for California, and will act for a number of films during the Summer. He has never before appeared in pictures.

THEATRE RIVALS' SUIT REVEALS BIG PROFITS

Klaw & Erlanger and Shuberts Divided $543,866 Made in Philadelphia Pool in Four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—With the filing of suits by the Klaw & Erlanger contingent against the Shuberts to compel the performances of alleged contracts a theatrical autocracy in which booking interests, theatres all over the country, stage celebrities, and percentage of profits were disclosed to have been dominated and controlled by the rival factions.

"It has been admitted and not denied by the litigants that they are the only real booking agents in the United States. The bills in equity substantiate these claims. In the bill filed, which recites a violation of a ten-year agreement entered into between Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, some size and magnitude of the combination for the control of first class theatrical productions throughout the United States is disclosed.

One of the most interesting and significant details" set forth in the legal papers is that the Shuberts and Klaw & Erlanger divided net profits in this city alone from five theatres from 1913 until the closing season of 1916-17 amounting to $543,866.02.

The tenth clause of the agreement, disclosing the plan for division of profits in Philadelphia, follows:

"To the parties of the first part (Klaw & Erlanger) two-thirds, or sixty-six and two-thirds (66 2-3) per cent., thereof, and the parties of the second part (the Shuberts) one-third, or thirty-three and one-third (33 1-3) per cent., thereof."

The signatories to the pooling contract were Samuel F. Nixon, J. Fred Zimmerman, Charles Frohman, Marc Klaw, A. L. Erlanger, Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, Joseph L. Rhinock, and George B. Cox.

Philharmonic's Special Concert.

The Philharmonic Society's orchestra gave a special concert last night at Carnegie Hall, where Conductor Stransky's program ranged from Brahms's First Symphony to Berlioz's "Roman Carnival." Sophie Braslau of the Metropolitan, sang Saint-Saen's air from "Samson et Dalila," and Eddie Brown, the violinist, after three seasons in his own country, made his first appearance here with orchestra in the violin concerto of Tschaikowsky.

Lauder at Metropolitan April 22.

The final American appearances of Harry Lauder, it is announced, will be made here at the Metropolitan Opera House during the week of April 22. Lauder is at present making a farewell tour of the country, and had planned to end his tour in Chicago on April 20. After his appearance at the Metropolitan he will sail again for France, where he will again visit the trenches and entertain soldiers.

"Faust" Sung Again at the Opera.

"Faust" was sung for the third time this season in the Metropolitan's spectacular restoration of the French classic last evening to another large subscription audience, which gave a remarkable ovation to Martinelli after the tenor romance in the garden scene. Reappearing in other roles were Farrar, Rothier, Chalmers, d'Angelo, Delasnoils, and Howard, and Monteux conducted.

Book Sale Totals $17,113.

The sale of the library of Charles J. Groves of Boston and of books from other consignors was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total was $17,113. The highest price of the day, $562.50, was paid by James P. Drake for catalogue 148, "Laurentius Valla, De Linguae Latinae Elegantia," printed at Vienna in 1417 by Nicolaum Jenson and in binding by C. Lewis.

Americana Bring $2,848.

A sale of Americana was held at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon and last evening. The grand total for the day was $2,848.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Cohan Revue 1918" will open at the New Amsterdam Theatre on New Year's Eve. The book of the revue is by George M. Cohan and the music by Mr. Cohan and Irving Berlin. Flora Bayes will be the principal member of the cast.

Lou Tellegen, in "Blind Youth," will be transferred to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Dec. 24, and "Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath" will have its premiere at the Republic on that date. In the cast of the latter will be Florence Moore, Francine Larrimore, John Cumberland, Will Deming, and Sydney Shields. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre "Blind Youth" will succeed "What's Your Husband Doing?"

A percentage of the receipts of next Monday's performance of "Business Before Pleasure," at the Eltinge Theatre, will be given to The Evening Mail's Save-a-Home Fund.

Films showing the preparations being made by our navy for war will begin an eight weeks' engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Dec. 24. The pictures were taken by Prizma, Inc., and will be in natural colors.

"The Love Mill," which Andreas Dippel produced out of town last season, will be brought into New York some time during the year. The music of the piece is by Alfred Francis, and the book and lyrics by Earl Carroll.

The entire proceeds of both performances tomorrow at the Palace and Bushwick Theatres will be given by A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee to the Jewish War Relief Fund.

Ruth Adair and Emmett Grant, both members of the "Miss 1917" company at the Century, were married yesterday at City Hall.

One hundred and fifty convalescent sailors and more than fifty internes and nurses from Brooklyn Marine Hospital attended last night's performance at the Century in honor of Van and Schenck.

The first motion pictures received from Halifax since the recent disaster were exhibited last night at the Rialto, and will be shown for the balance of the week.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Italian Ambassador at Washington, with Consul General Foccardi and General Tozzi of Italy's Military Mission in New York, will attend a Metropolitan performance of "Tosca" on Saturday night for the benefit of the local Italian Hospital.

Members of the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, will board a special train from the Pennsylvania Station tomorrow afternoon for Camp Upton, L. I., where they will give the first concert by a visiting band in the new auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Max Rosen, whom the Philharmonic Society will present at its concert on Saturday, Jan. 12, is the next violin star due from Russia, where he was fellow pupil with Heifetz. Rosen spent his childhood here in New York, and was sent abroad to Leopold Auer by the late E. J. De Cogger.

Two Greenwich Village choruses, one organized last year by Miss Dalton at Public School No. 3, and the other more recently by Miss White at Spring Street High School, will hold an Americanization rally tonight at the Greenwich House Settlement.

CITY'S BOMB SQUAD GOES TO THE ARMY

Tunney, Head of Noted Organization, Will be a Major —Men to Enlist.

WILL PURSUE PLOTTERS

Hint That Commissioner Woods May Head a Great National Police.

The famous Bomb Squad of the New York Police Department, which, under the command of Inspector Thomas Tunney, has won for itself a national reputation in bringing to justice German plotters and spies, has been taken over by the War Department, and within the next few days Inspector Tunney and the other officers of the squad will receive commissions in the regular army, while the noncommissioned personnel will enlist as soldiers of the United States. In addition to the members of the Bomb Squad, a score or more of Central Office detectives, who have been by special assignment under Inspector Tunney's orders, also will enlist in the army. The entire squad will be assigned to duty with the Army Intelligence Service in the New York district.

The new step taken by the Government was characterized by Federal officials as of far-reaching importance, and was cited as proof of the intention of the authorities to handle the Teuton spy and plot situation vigorously. For three years Inspector Tunney and his chief aides, Lieutenants George Barnitz and George Busby, have been the tireless enemies of alien plotters, and it was because of the fine work they have done that Secretary Baker requested the City of New York, through Commissioner Woods, to transfer the squad to the army for service under Federal direction.

It was suggested yesterday by a Federal official that the action of the War Department in taking over the bomb squad might forecast similar action on the part of the Government in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and other large cities, in which scores of German spies and plotters are known to be at work.

Two of the Deputy Police Commissioners of New York, Fuller Potter and Henry J. Case, resigned a few days ago, and both are now in the Federal service. Mr. Potter is on duty in New York by assignment of the Army Intelligence Service. There was a report yesterday that Police Commissioner Woods himself would be found in the army a few days after Mr. Hylan's inauguration as Mayor, and that his knowledge of conditions, gained as a result of nearly four years as Commissioner, would cause his appointment to command the police personnel of the army and navy secret service agencies in all Atlantic and Gulf ports. Commissioner Woods has said nothing to verify the report.

Commissioner Woods, in announcing the transfer of Inspector Tunney and his men to army service yesterday, said that the transfer was made at the personal request of Secretary Baker. For more than three years, Mr. Woods said, Inspector Tunney and those under his command had been working in close co-operation with the Federal authorities, and the value of the work accomplished had many times been brought to the attention of the authorities in Washington. In asking that the men be transferred to the Army Secretary Baker in a letter to Commissioner Woods said that "it would be a splendid thing for the army" to have these policemen under its direction.

Tunney Will Be a Major.

It is understood that Inspector Tunney will be commissioned a Major, and Barnitz and Busby made Captains. The other men will hold various noncommissioned grades. The difference in pay received by the men from the Government and that which they now receive will be made up by the city under the Fenner law, passed by the last Legislature.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy said last night that he, as the official charged to a large extent with the enforcement of the President's war regulations, welcomed the addition of Inspector Tunney and his men to the Federal Service.

"This is a splendid move," he said. "because I know of the very effective work done by the Police Department, and by the Bomb Squad in particular, since the beginning of the European war. These men under Tunney are experts in handling this alien enemy problem. The value of the work the Bomb Squad will do in protecting piers, transports, munition plants, and in running down German plotters and spies, cannot be overestimated."

The plan to safeguard the waterfronts of New York and New Jersey, through an elaborate system of passes and identification cards, was put into effect yesterday. The New York customs authorities probably will require three or four weeks to issue the thousands of passes which will be needed by business men, truckmen, dock laborers, and other persons whose business takes them to the waterfront barred zones.

How to Obtain Permits.

To inform business men of New York of the procedure to be followed in obtaining these permits Collector Newton and Surveyor Rush issued a joint statement last night. It is expected that more than 300,000 permits will be issued in this port. The statement follows:

War zone passes for the Port of New York may be obtained at Room 138, office of the Surveyor of Customs, United States Customs House New York. Spaces are provided on the front of each pass for a photograph of the person to whom issued, his name, address, nationality, occupation, name of employer, individual, firm, company, or corporation hereinafter styled "applicant." Also for the name of the person acting for the applicant and on whose request the pass is issued. All of this information, except the name of the person last mentioned, is to be typewritten if possible. The name of the person acting for the applicant is to be in the form of an autograph signature. Space is provided on the reverse side for the signature of the person to whom issued.

The passes are to be made in triplicate, and when completed by the applicant to the extent noted all copies are to be returned to the Surveyor's office with a letter of transmittal, where they will be numbered, dated, and signed. The originals will then be delivered to the applicant for distribution to his employes. One copy will be retained for the files of the Surveyor and the other will be forwarded to the office of the United States Marshal in whose district it is to be used.

There should be incorporated in the letter of transmittal:

(a) Names of all persons for whom passes are desired.

(b) Name and signature, to be filed for reference, of person acting for applicant.

(c) A statement to the effect that none of the persons for whom passes are desired are enemy aliens.

(d) That persons for whom passes are desired are of good character.

(e) That the applicant will be responsible for the persons to whom passes are issued at his request.

If the authority of the person acting for the applicant is revoked the Surveyor should be immediately notified in writing and furnished with the signature of the person designated as successor to the one previously acting. The Surveyor should also be notified in writing when it is desired that a pass be taken up, stating reason for this action; whenever a pass is lost, or whenever the holder of a pass has severed his connection with the applicant.

Yonkers Confectioner Interned.

Friedrich J. Heuser of Yonkers was brought to the Federal Building yesterday and subsequently ordered interned on Ellis Island. Heuser owns a confectionery store in Yonkers and attention was attracted to him because he had a habit of icing cakes with the German colors and making candies shaped like German helmets and war decorations, such as the Iron Cross. He is also said to have uttered disrespectful remarks regarding the United States.

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, appeared at the Federal Building yesterday to get permission to go to Boston on Sunday night, where he will appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at a benefit for the Halifax sufferers. Marshal McCarthy granted him the desired permission.

Ernst Becker, Wilhelm Parades, Friedrich Karbade, and Georg Praedel, who were assistant engineers on the old Hamburg-American liner Friedrich der Grosse, were released from the Mercer County (N. J.) jail yesterday, to which they were sentenced six months ago for the part they played in the German ship bomb plots. They were immediately re-arrested and ordered interned for the period of the war.

DEPTH BOMBS BURST ON THE JACOB JONES

Lifeboats Capsized as the Destroyer Was Sinking, Says First Survivors' Story.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The first survivors' story of the sinking of the American destroyer Jacob Jones, told by Lieutenant J. K. Richards, was made public today by the Navy Department. It shows that only two small boats and three life rafts floated clear of the wreck. The men on these were picked up after seventeen hours of exposure.

An official summary of the Lieutenant's account follows:

"Lieutenant Richards says the destroyer was proceeding toward port, after holding target practice, when, at 4:20 P. M., a torpedo was sighted by the lookout. The commanding officer, stationed on the bridge, ordered the rudder hard right and engines full steam ahead. The torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side abreast of torpedo tube No. 3. This tube, with torpedoes, was blown 200 feet in the air. The radio was wrecked and the mainmast brought down.

"Guns were manned immediately, but no submarine was sighted, and the vessel began to settle by the stern. The Captain gave the order to abandon ship. Whaleboats, which were got out, capsized. The motor sailor could not be got out. A wherry and motor dory managed to escape safely. Three life rafts floated clear.

"The vessel sank at 4:29 P. M. Depth charges aboard exploded, apparently blowing off the stern of the ship.

"No survivors, except those on the boats and life rafts, were found after a thorough search, Lieutenant Richards said. After seventeen hours in the water the men on the rafts were picked up by a British ship. The submarine, which was seen after the Jacob Jones sank, appeared to be about 150 feet in length, with three-inch gun forward, and two periscopes."

COAL WORRIES THE B. R. T.

Testimony as to Limited Supply at Car Heating Hearing.

The inquiry as to whether a temperature of forty degrees is sufficient for riders in the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was concluded yesterday by the Public Service Commission, which will later decide whether an order will issue compelling the company to furnish more heat.

H. A. Robbins, an official of the Transit Development Company, which provides electric power for the B. R. T., testified that the coal shortage was causing his company alarm. He presented a statement in which he said:

"Continuance of operation depends on our ability to get soft coal. Based on yesterday's (Monday's) consumption, 1,280 tons, we have approximately four days' requirements. However, failure to obtain soft coal for a period of two days would probably necessitate a reduction of service."

Mr. Robbins said that at 8 A. M. on Tuesday there was a supply on hand of 5,473 tons.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. All Orchestra Seats $2, including Sat. Nights. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Triumph The Riviera Girl AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. DONALD BRIAN HER The Musical Comedy Success REGIMENT By WM. LE BARON & VICTOR HERBERT.

"You can't change human nature by act of Legislature," sings VICTOR MORLEY in THE Grass Widow

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY, The Country Cousin

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. MRS. FISKE in MADAME SAND Philip Moeller's New Comedy

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. LOU "THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE."—Eve. Sun. TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. The PIPES of PAN

CENTURY Broadway, 62d St. Nights at 8:30. Dillingham-Ziegfeld Revue "MISS 1917" Wed. & Sat. Matinees Reduced Prices. SUNDAY NIGHT POPULAR CONCERTS. AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE "A NIGHT IN SPAIN" with Raymond Hitchcock

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. Famous American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man GRANT MITCHELL

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. THE Naughty Wife (LOSING ELOISE)

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

PARK Broadway & 50th Street. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW THE Land of Joy Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. 119TH TIME TONIGHT! Comedy Success of the Year! DAVID BELASCO Presents Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 18, at 3. Salzedo HARP Ensemble MARCIA VAN DRESSER SOPRANO

Dir. Catharine A. Bamman, 35 W. 39th St. The Vieux Colombier

65 West 35th Street. Greeley 1522. Mat. To-day Barberine, Pain de Menage at 2:30. To-night, 8:30. Becque, Merimee, Moliere 3 one-act plays

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3. PIANO RECITAL AURELIO GIORNI

Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $15, at Box Office. Mgtment, R. E. Johnston. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. LADY DUFF GORDON and Her FASHION REVIEW. Lambert & Ball. Chas. Grapewin & Co. Rockwell & Wood & Doraldina.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th ST. DOROTHY JARDON BONFIRE of OLD EMPIRES "The World Dancers," Felix Adler and others.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY. Largest Rink in Greater N. Y. 69 W. 66th St. 4 DR. 85c. Beginners Taught 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. ICE SKATING

Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of B'way. DeFace Opera Co., Burton & Co., Maud Mabel Harper & Co., & 6 others. Dorothy Tiffany. Every Eve. at 8:15. All Seats Reserved $1, $1.50, $2

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. The Silent Assertion

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6469. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. 2 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. Sat. 2:30.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN.

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Theatre Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6205 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.

Opera Tickets Tel. Bryant 7871-7878 7263 SEATS FOR TONIGHT & ALL OPERAS. Coupon seats for to-night, Travlata, at best office price; Friday, Aida, with Rappold, Homer, Martinelli; Sat. ig, Tosca, with Caruso, Mazie, Scotti. Rosoff (tel. Hud. 5th. bldg. sold, each Consul, 1638 Bwy., (46-47 St.)

Opera TICKETS PHONES: Bryant 4184-8752 SEATS FOR TONIGHT AND ALL OPERAS. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE, 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House. Subscriptions bought, sold & exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. Phone 4188-4139-4196-8443 Greeley.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Doing Our Bit An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors. Sunday Night Concert A BILL OF REAL HEADLINERS. "FLO-FLO" The Classiest Girl in Town.

48th ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. Today at 2:15. 'GOOD MORNING, ROSAMOND!' Joyous Comedy with Laurel Sherman. Have you read the book of the same name? Gene Stratton-Porter calls it "Perfection in style and entertainment." At all bookstores.

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61. Nightly at 9. Mat. Sat. 2:30. A HIT! Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Production Over the Top T. Roy Barnes 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls Justine Johnstone Craig Campbell Laurie & Bronson. Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

"FLO-FLO" The Classiest Girl in Town.

HIT "The Gipsy Trail" AT THE Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinee Saturday, 2:25. "Season's Rarest Delight."—N. Y. Times. ELEANOR PAINTER in a Brilliant Comedy with Songs, "ART AND OPPORTUNITY."

COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS A COMPLETE NEW BILL. "The Critic's Comedy"; "Neighbors"; "The Girl in the Coffin"; "Yum Chapab." "DISTINCT SUCCESS."—Globe.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play "L'Elevation" (THE HEIGHTS)

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Smartest of Musical Comedies Oh, Boy! PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY LEAVE IT TO JANE

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Last Matinee Sat. 2:30. LAST FOUR TIMES. The Very Idea Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Odds and Ends of 1917 WITH HARRY WATSON, Jr., LILLIAN LORRAINE and JACK NORWORTH.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c-50c. Mary's Ankle with Irene Fenwick Next Week—"PETER IBBETSON."

Loew's 7th Ave. At 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. "Upstairs & Down" Next Week—"The Man Who Came Back."

"FLO-FLO" The Classiest Girl in Town.

Water-Color Drawings BY Kay Nielson AT Scott & Fowles 590 Fifth Avenue Between 47th and 48th Streets.

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ENLISTMENTS STOP TO-DAY

Recruiting Station Open Till Midnight

DON'T miss this last opportunity to enlist and serve in the United States ORDNANCE CORPS in France. Our age limit is 40 years.

Any man who can handle tools—manufacture or repair—machinist, carpenter; an artisan of any calling—can give our country valuable aid.

RESPOND TO THE BUGLE CALL TO-DAY. IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE.

Apply at the Recruiting Station, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Mail Street, near Post Office Building. Open 8 A. M. Until Midnight.

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Grand Central Palace 50c—ADMISSION—50c

Second British Canadian Day—Today! ! ! Three More Days ! ! Christmas Bargain Opportunities. FRIDAY IS ITALIAN DAY

4 P. M.—Fashion Show repeated by request. Exhibitions by leading New York Dressmakers.

PELHAM PARK NAVAL RESERVE BAND

Soloists—Miss Sager, Madame Staberg Hall, Grace Hallam; Dancer, "Magneta," the Human Magnet.

STAGE WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF

H. B. Warner, Mary Shaw, Julie Opp, Florence Reed, Florence Nash, Amelia Bingham

THERE IS STILL A CHANCE FOR

Luncheon—Tea—Dinner—Supper. Cafe De Paris. Direction of Delmonico. Golden West Cabaret (10 P. M.) Direction of J. B. Regan. Red Cross Tea Room. Ile Bersagliere. Direction of Joe Pani. Cheshire Cheese. Direction Keen's Chop House.

! ! THREE MORE DAYS ! ! Armored Tank Britannia in Action—Hindenburg Trenches—Streets of Bagdad—Canadian Log Cabin—Oriental Village—Old Bowling Green—Persian Garden—U. S. Naval Exhibit—British, French and Italian Government Exhibits.

11 A. M.—12 P. M.

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE Tonight at 8:15, Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Fri. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Ruysdael. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 2:15, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini, Delasnois; Amato, Althouse, Didur. Cond., Bodansky. Sat. Eve. at 8:15, Sig'l Fer'ce, Tosca, Music, Bruneau; Caruso, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Sun. Eve. (50c to $1.50), French Composers' Concert. Homer, Easton, Delasnois; Althouse, Laurenti, Rothier. Orchestra. Cond., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, Cond., Papi. Wed. at 8, (first time), Marsuf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada, Reiss, Malatesta, Bloch. Cond. Monteux. Thurs. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Peterson; Caruso, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux. XMAS DAY MAT. at 2 (75c to $3), BOHEME. Peterson, Miller; McCormack, Scotti, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Papi. Seats Today. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3. Schubert Symphony "Unfinished" Mozart, Bloch, R. Strauss, Saint-Saens. Soloist MAUD GARRISON Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Dec. 15, at 8:15 Christmas Concert Assisted by The Choir from Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Miles Farrow, Cond. Aeolian Hall, Next Sun. Aft., Dec. 16 Raff's Symphony, "In the Forest" Piano Concerto, Liszt; Falstaff, Elgar. Soloist JOHN POWELL Tickets at Box Offices, Geo. Engles, Mgr.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY ..... CONDUCTOR Carnegie Hall, To-night, at 8:30, and To-morrow (Fri.) Aft. at 2:30. RACHMANINOFF SYMPHONY NO. 2. WAGNER EXCERPTS. Next Sunday Aft., Dec. 16, at 3. Soloist JASCHA HEIFETZ TCHAIKOVSKY CONCERTO. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30, at 3 VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA Elman SEATS NOW ON SALE Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

FOURTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Dec. 21. ANNA Case MARY Warfel MISCHA Elman JAMES Stanley Res. Seats, $3. Box Seats, $5. Tickets now on sale at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. Phone Bryant 808-809. Knabe Piano.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER. Yvette Guilbert LAST THREE RECITALS Wednesday Aft., Dec. 19, at 3. Friday Aft., Dec. 21, at 3. Sunday Eve., Dec. 23, at 8:15. THREE DIFFERENT PROGRAMS. BOX OFFICE (65 W. 35th St.) ....KNABE PIANO

Aeolian Hall, Monday Aft., Dec. 17th. Recital by American Pianist, WINIFRED Byrd

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 15. Song Recital by Mme. HELEN Stanley Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano.

MOTION PICTURES.

LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42nd ST. To-night, 8:30. 25c to $1. All Seats Reserved. William Fox Presents WILLIAM FARNUM in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece Les Miserables Pop. Mat. 2:30 Today, 25c & 50c

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Donald C. THOMPSON'S BLOOD STAINED RUSSIA Most Sensational War Pictures Ever Shown & BILLIE BURKE in "The Land of Promise." STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Continuous Daily, 10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 9860. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Reaching for the Moon." Entire Change of Bill. Picture at End of Perf'ce. Also "Greater VAUDEVILLE." MAT. 15c, 20c. EVE. 20c, 30c, 55c.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10c, 20c, 30c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. MRS. VERNON CASTLE in "SYLVIA OF THE SECRET SERVICE." Gray Ghost.

RIALTO B'way, 42d. 25-50-75c. LINA CAVALIERI in "The Eternal Temptress." New War Films. Male Quartet. Rialto Orchestra. Next Week—GERALDINE FARRAR.

Jewish War Benefit EXTRAORDINARY! Take Notice That UNEXAMPLED THEATRICAL GENEROSITY B. F. KEITH'S Palace AND B. F. KEITH'S Bushwick NEW YORK BROOKLYN Will donate every dollar received at both matinee and night performances TOMORROW (FRIDAY) to Jewish War Relief The entire receipts at both these great vaudeville houses will be turned over by Messrs. Keith and Albee to this great cause. HELP AND HAVE A WONDERFUL TIME DOING IT.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 3323. Evgs. 8:15. Adolf Philipp presents MIZI GIZI IN AUTOLOVE THE MOST MELODIOUS SCORES to be brought across the Atlantic.—N. Y. Times. Metropolitan Opera House, two good seats for sale, season. V 195 Times.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Mon., Dec. 17, Benefit Halifax Sufferers

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1917.

LET THE FACTS COME OUT.

The investigation by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to ascertain what is wrong in the equipment of the land forces and in the management of the camps, which includes care of the men, must be thorough and it must be open. The people, who are being taxed and are buying Liberty bonds to meet the expenses of the war, which they are resolved to win, will tolerate nothing else. Nothing must be permitted to hide the truth. The real conditions of unpreparedness are known by the enemy, it may be assumed. The people suspect but do not know them. There is, of course, no occasion for alarm, but there is occasion for concern.

That the investigation became necessary there can be no doubt. Senators had visited the camps and seen things for themselves. The commanding officers could not connive at concealment. It was for the good of the service that visiting members of Congress should be shown around and their questions answered. The Medical Department had made reports that were significant. Prominent men whose patriotism could not be challenged had made charges. It was more than common rumor that there were deficiencies in equipping the troops, not only with Winter clothing but with arms and weapons for training them, field pieces, machine guns, and rifles. Nothing could be gained by muddling along. In an investigation by Congress to bring out the facts was one hope of a remedy, and it has come none too soon.

There is assurance that the inquiry will be nonpartisan and made in entire good faith in the leadership of Chairman CHAMBERLAIN, a Democrat, and of Senator WADSWORTH, a Republican and the son of a distinguished civil war veteran. There is no more intelligent advocate of preparedness, no sincerer friend of the army than Senator CHAMBERLAIN, to whom the country owes much for his indefatigable labors in the cause of the national defense. Mr. WADSWORTH has visited five of the camps in his quest for information. He saw much to praise, and he is frank to say that the deficiencies he could not shut his eyes to gave him concern.

There is no reason to believe that officers of the War Department have not been working early and late to equip and supply the Guard and national army and to look after the health of the troops in cantonments. The causes for deficiencies, for shortcomings, for mistakes, are to be found, to a great extent, in the necessity of having to do things in a hurry and to deal with unorganized agencies of supply. Major Gen. CROZIER, Chief of Ordnance, who appeared before the committee yesterday, declared that the Government had been trying to do in one year what the National Defense act of 1916, when war was not imminent, had planned to have done in five years. With inadequate appropriations it became necessary to make contracts with manufacturers practically on promises to pay, and they were not willing to make deliveries except on the basis of "cost plus 10 per cent." There were also labor difficulties.

It is reassuring to know that General CROZIER could answer for the equipment of our troops in France, but be admitted that on this side the men in training would not have the "most important things," that is to say arms and guns (and with the assistance of England and France) until next Summer. Obviously there is a good deal to come out not pleasant to read in this important investigation, but it should lead to coordination, unselfish duty, and effort by all concerned, and dispatch. Let all the facts come out and the responsibility be fixed, even if some officials have to retire in the interest of efficiency and capacity.

A KENTUCKY RE-ELECTION.

If any too quick-despairing lover of direct government in New York has permitted himself to be cast down by the indirection of reactionary politicians and the mighty interspace between the people's Will and the immediate carrying out of the same; if any deep thinker is sighing over the insolence of office and the irresponsibility of boss-appointed officials in the seats of power, let him look at Eastern Kentucky; let him face, if his eyes hold out, the bright, burning rays of hope that emanate from Mount Sterling. The Sentinel-Democrat thereof brings this great and happy news:

CLAY ALDRICH was re-elected Driver of the Hose Wagon for a period of two years.

No Fire Department, no Fire Chief, no Mayor, no Boss names, or could be trusted to name, the occupant of this majestic post. The City Council, directly responsible to the people, by virtue of its delegated power puts him on the Wagon. As, in a moment of fire or a fireman's parade, Hose Wagoner CLAY ALDRICH steers that extinguisher along the streets of Mount Sterling, the Hose Wagon is much more than a hose carrier. It is a Civic Carroccio, a car of state, the vehicle and the symbol of government by the people. As direct government, going to the source, is transferred to the people entirely, not only the driver of the Hose Wagon, but every servant of the people, including the Wheelbarrow Man at the Municipal Dump, will be chosen viva voce by the assembled people.

A COSTLY PROFIT ON OUR FOREIGN LOANS.

When we began lending to our foreign allies, the law provided that our Treasury should take their bonds at the rate of interest which our Government paid to Americans who provided it with the funds to lend abroad. The law regarding the second issue of Liberty bonds gave the Secretary of the Treasury discretion in this respect as well as in several others. Domestic buyers of Liberty fours have learned without pleasure that their privilege of exchange for later issues is less desirable than that enjoyed by the takers of the first issue. Foreign Governments also no longer enjoy the privilege of an exchange of their bonds for the proceeds of ours at even rates of interest. They have been asked to pay 4¼ per cent. for money which costs our Government 4 per cent. The extra quarter per cent. is put on to make good to the Treasury the cost of the bonds and the loss to the Treasury through tax exemptions.

The Treasury still regards the exchange as an even one, and it is to be hoped rather than expected that our allies will take the same view. It is hardly to be doubted that our Treasury has gone through its calculations and found the equality of results to itself which it asserts. But our allies may look askance at the quarter per cent. difference, and sniff at the idea that our tax exemptions are anything to them. The extra payment they see and feel sure about. The deductions from the Treasury receipts must remain argumentative to them. Besides, where is the line to be drawn? If this addition is to be made, why not another for some other reason?

The addition to our interest receipts would be bought dear at the cost of chilling the cordiality which should prevail between partners in the saving of democracy. Such calculations are correct enough between money changers, but are less common between friends. Some have thought that when the victory was won we would wish to be generous with those who are less rich than we, and who have endured more than we have certainly, and probably more than we shall be called upon to endure. It is unwelcome to them to find the interest on our advances so closely calculated.

A VICTORY ELECTION.

A new Dominion Parliament is to be chosen next Monday. The result of the Canadian elections will be awaited with anxious interest by the Allies, by none of them more anxiously than by the United States. It can hardly fail to have its reflex here for good or ill, for encouragement or discouragement. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, the old Liberal leader of a generation, a man of infinite charm and craft, is "attempting," to quote his own words against a general election in 1915, "to open the door of office with a bloody key." In 1917, as in 1916, the life of Parliament might have been extended by resolution had there been a practically unanimous opinion in favor of it in the House of Commons, approved by the Senate and the Imperial Parliament. Sir WILFRID and the rump of the Liberal leaders would not have it so. A Coalition Government was formed. Sir WILFRID would not coalesce. When unity and the winning of the war have brought together patriotic Canadians, not as Grits and Tories, but as freemen fighting for the freedom of Canada and the rest of the free world, Sir WILFRID is, we hope half-heartedly, dabbling in provincial politics and seeking office.

The Military Service act is but a pretext. For nearly fifty years a statute had made Canadians of military age subject to conscription for defense at home and abroad if the Government wished to send them. After more than 400,000 soldiers had been raised, and the fame of the Canadian troops was brilliant, enlistments were diminishing. The Government was pledged to raise 500,000 men for overseas duty. Certain classes in the Dominion were obviously shunning their part of that duty. Americans, who have become hearty believers in in Canada as well.

Behind much of the clamor made by the Canadian anti-conscriptionists are the same forces that we know too well in the United States. Alien propaganda, foreign influences, a campaign of sedition. In Canada as here there is the prattle about "the conscription of wealth." Wealth is conscripted. The conscription of men must be universal, too.

Sir WILFRID has said that, if he won, he would postpone the enforcement of the Military Service act until the people had passed on it in a referendum. That referendum will be taken on Dec. 17. "We all want to win the war," Sir WILFRID says. It is a curious way to help the winning of it by opposing or delaying the reinforcement of the Allies.

The economic differences between Liberals and Conservatives, in some degree between the East and the West, questions of tariff policy, Government ownership, and so on, may have seemed large when the convention of Liberals of the Western Provinces was held. Many patriotic Liberals were deeply interested in these matters. Many honestly desired a new Parliament. A querulous and factious spirit in Parliament and among political leaders, a certain popular weariness with a Parliament living so long beyond its natural life and original mandate, were to be expected. The defection of Russia, the invasion of Italy, the new strength of the Germans gathering for a desperate effort, should make Canadians of whatever party who hate a German victory or a German peace support the Union Government and the energetic prosecution of the war.

Just disfranchisements and enfranchisements have strengthened the hands of the patriots. Some Liberal arguments must have strengthened them, too. There is Mr. LEMIEUX, for example, sometime Postmaster General in Sir WILFRID's administration, telling Quebec that "we have no interest in the other side of the sea," that Canada should do no more until the United States has sent at least 1,500,000 men abroad. In one form or another, this fatal counsel is circulated over the Dominion: "The United States is in the war and Canada no longer needs to exert herself." This sophism is dangerous to Canada, to the United States, to the cause of civilization. The Allies need every man they can get. Only by the utmost united energy and courage and labor can they win. The United States needs the utmost effort of Canada, as Canada needs the utmost effort of the United States, as victory needs the utmost effort of all the soldiers of freedom.

Canada has just had a Victory Loan. Monday, every American and Canadian patriot hopes, she will hold a Victory Election.

SOCIALISM'S OFFENSIVE.

Thanks to Russian Socialism, the Germans now outnumber the French and British on the western front. They are feverishly preparing to utilize this superiority by breaking through and defeating the Allies before America can be ready. Apparently, their blow is to be aimed at the French, and, according to THE TIMES military critic, the point most likely to be struck is in Champagne. If they could break through there, they could menace Paris and force a general allied withdrawal. Thanks to Socialism, this is the most critical moment for democracy since the Franco-British retreat to Paris in 1914.

Thanks to Socialism, what seemed impossible a few weeks ago, what has been impossible for a year and a half, has come to pass—the Germans have again assumed the offensive. The day of their offensives seemed past forever. It was past, until Socialism gave it a new birth. Thanks to Socialism, democracy is on the defensive as autocracy is on the offensive; and the day of democracy's defensive had seemed past forever.

From the moment when Socialism rose in Russia the Germans began removing troops from the eastern front, but at first they did it very sparingly, and their removals were so slight as not to affect the relative situation of the two adversaries in the west. But with the overthrow of KERENSKY and the enthronement of the Maximalists, Germany felt that she could proceed with perfect safety. Within the month that has passed since then she has stripped the eastern front, and so has Austria. The two Powers have left that front nothing but a shell. They have been deluging their western front with reinforcements drawn from the east, until now Germany outnumbers not only all that England and France have got against her, but all that they can get. And the American army is still far off.

This is what Socialism has done. We do not speak of the kind of Socialism that is to be found in Germany, for that Socialism is nationalistic and patriotic, and is warmly supporting its Kaiser. We do not speak of the kind of Socialism that is to be found in France, Britain, and Belgium, for the Socialists in those countries are fighting to the death against autocracy. We do not speak even of the kind of Socialism to be found in Italy, for that Socialism has seen the evil of its course and has become patriotic. We speak of the kind of Socialism to be found in Russia and the United States. In this country it has been powerless to change the steady and resolved course of the nation, but in Russia it has gained the ascendant, and there it has been an infinite cause of disaster to liberty. It has been potent in prolonging the war; for the new strength it has given to Germany is powerful only for harm to the Allies, not for success to Germany. Germany can inflict great losses on the Allies, she can make this a bloody and gloomy Winter, but win the war she cannot, and win it she could not if she could do her worst to France, so long as Britain and America maintain their inflexible resolve. So Socialism, mighty as it has proved to be, is mighty only in evil.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

Now is the Winter of our discontent. The current news must gladden the hearts of Junkerthum. The curious thing about our misery is that it would instantly be denied if what is printed here originally were to be cabled here from Berlin. Everybody knows that what we are suffering is largely an imagined woe. That is not to deny that there are cases of individual suffering among us—when were there not, and when will there not be? It may even be admitted that there are cases in which communities are without all the necessaries of life which they ought to have. But the mass of what is printed shows only faintly against the bounty which Providence has heaped upon us in this year above every other. The stoutest heart must feel for the Fuel Administrator, the Food Administrator, the railway priority lords, and the rest who are unable to satisfy the demands of those who are not supplied, although the abundance of the supply surpasses every precedent.

Take the case of the Fuel Administrator, perhaps the most moving of all at the moment. Is it not a wonder that he keeps his head on his shoulders, considering the demands which he denies? Yet the fact is that, if he is at all responsible for the conditions, he has mined, carried over the railways, and distributed among consumers more coal than was ever supplied before. In eleven months this year the output of anthracite is four million tons larger than all last year, and 1,480,061 tons above the maximum year of all time. There has been recently some reduction in the record-breaking output of bituminous, and the operators are loud in their protests that they would provide more than people could burn if the railways would provide the cars. But more cars are provided now than are moved. If still more were provided, there would be a double increase of the congestion.

Perhaps the next case is that of the Food Administrator. It is easy to check him up. There is not room here to list all the crops which have beaten the record in quantity. There are a billion more bushels of foodstuffs than last year. For the three war years the value of the farm products exceeds that of the three pre-war years by more than half. In this year of greatest scarcity the value of farm products is a mere twenty-one billion dollars. Yet with all this excess of supply the Food Administrator cannot make it go around. It is the same way with the distressed iron trade. The production is world record-breaking. The output for November is greater than for October. Yet the iron famine breaks the hearts of the factories.

It is an old story that the traffic over the railways, the measure of the industrial activity in general, is at top notch. Never in the history of enterprise has so much business been done at such low rates, and never was there in sight so much more business which cannot be done. Could there be wanted better proof that the railways have "broken down"? The foreign trade almost outdoes the domestic. The trade balance in favor of the United States for the last four years is eight billions, and we have lent our customers nearly four billions to buy with. All this has been done with such ease that not a whisper of trouble is heard anywhere. Never was the commercial mortality so small in proportion to business done. Never was there in sight such an unused total of available credits, neither in our experience nor the experience of any other country.

What more do our whimperers want? As they send up their wails, are they not ashamed to look abroad and contrast our condition with the conditions of our partners in the great enterprise of crushing Kultur's assault upon civilization? Are they not ashamed again when they reflect that the conditions of which they complain are the result of their own previous ill-considered demands, which now they are demanding shall be reversed? There is no more conspicuous example of good conduct than that of the railways, generally blamed for all our miseries. The proof and the explanation of these curious and contradictory conditions are spread on the first pages of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He implores Americans to understand and remember that we are at war and should practice economy. Wars, he says, may not be won without bloodshed and sacrifice, and the people should suffer them, and see in their sufferings the call to supreme effort. The reason why we think we are starving amid plenty is that we have expanded our wants faster than the supply of goods. The consumption is more marvelous than the production. There would be too much of everything if only we would use no more than we formerly used without suffering for lack. There is no greater need of the moment than that we should forget our imaginary troubles, think upon our mercies, tighten our belts, and loosen our pursestrings for war uses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Trying to Explain a Collision.

Without waiting for the official inquiry into the collision that resulted so disastrously at Halifax, the local agents of the Norwegian steamer have made public the version of what happened, given to them by the men on the Imo, while the captain of the Mont Blanc has told the story from his point of view. As was inevitable, the two accounts have just the difference required for making each one of them a defense—a transfer of responsibility.

As does not often happen in such cases, both narratives begin with the same statements—that the day was clear enough for the passing of the two vessels to be without any element of the unexpected, that there was room in which to pass, and that the Mont Blanc gave, and the Imo heard, the two whistle blasts which meant each intended to go to starboard. So far, then, all was in order—there was no misunderstanding of signals, no negligence or incompetence on either side, and no reason on either to look for trouble or danger. But then the stories vary, and in exactly the same way.

According to the Imo men, "the Mont Blanc turned"—to port, that is—and still "the crew of the Imo thought they could pass in safety, but the distance between the two vessels was too short, and the Imo rammed the Mont Blanc on the starboard side." With this the French captain does not agree. He says that after he had signaled his intention to go to starboard, and had headed a little toward the Dartmouth side to make his purpose obvious, the Imo "signaled that she was coming on the port. • • • We could not understand what the Imo meant, but we kept on our course, hoping that she would come down, as she should, on the starboard side, which would have kept her on the Halifax side and the Mont Blanc on the Dartmouth side. To our surprise, the Imo kept coming down on the port side, so we signaled again. We saw that there was danger of a collision and signaled to stop the engines, at the same time veering slightly to port. • • • Then we put the rudder hard aport to try to pass the Imo before she should come on us." The collision followed a moment later.

The issue is not exactly one of veracity, and probably the currents always present in narrow tidal waters are what give the impression that one or the other story must be untrue.

Deficiencies Could Be Supplied.

Quite the most bitter, though not the most important, of the complaints coming from the training camps is the one that the men are not adequately supplied with underclothing or with blankets. These lacks, about the reality of which in some of the camps there seems to be no doubt, are unimportant only in the strictly military view and as compared with the insufficient supplies of rifles and machine guns. They are grave enough in every other sense, for with suffering from cold goes a lowering of resistance to any infection that happens to be at hand, and to this cause, in all probability, is to be ascribed the many—the too many—pneumonia cases in the Southern camps.

That the cases occurred there, and not in the North, is presumably due to the natural inclination on the part of the army authorities, when not all the men could be equipped at once, to provide first for those stationed where the climate is the more severe. Winter weather at the South, however, is often trying to endurance, and, though less protection is needed there than in the North, to have enough of it is as essential to health in the one region as in the other. That fact being well known to the department, it might well have admitted its inability, through no fault of its own, fully to perform at once in the regular way an enormous task suddenly imposed, and what it could not buy it might without humiliation have asked the public to give.

There is hardly a family in the United States whose circumstances are what are called "comfortable" that could not have spared one good blanket and one good suit of underclothes for the shivering soldiers—hardly one that would not have been glad to do it. Of course many of the articles thus given would not have been exactly in accord with departmental specifications as to size, color, and quality, and that would have grieved the bureau chiefs and required the cutting of red tape that is so painful to them, but the emergency was serious enough, surely, to justify departures from routine for once, and until the mills working on Government contracts could catch up with the demand.

Even now it is not too late for resort to this simple expedient, and, unless it is done, some of us who have exclaimed joyfully over the modern soldier's exemption from infective diseases may be forced to modify our boasts of present-day superiority.

Aviation Has Lost Its Romance.

Attentive readers of the war news must have noticed that the dispatches describing the work of the aviators on the various fronts no longer deal to any such extent as in the past with single combats, man to man. This means that aerial warfare, like that on land, has developed in an unexpected direction and is fast losing its picturesque and romantic features.

The fliers, nowadays, do comparatively little of the solitary hunting for solitary antagonists that gave them fame as "aces." Instead, they work in carefully organized groups, the members of which are expected to show, not independence and initiative, but the ability to carry out with exactness plans minutely laid out for them by superiors who never quit the ground.

Each member of the group has an assigned part and place in its operations, and usually they are divided, some flying at a great height, some at a moderate one, and the rest up only a few hundred feet. In other words, they have "flanks," just as do terrestrial fighters, but the flanks are up and down, not at right and left. They must be guarded none the less on that account, and sometimes they are "turned," with the familiar disastrous results.

Aviation is become a "service" like another, and its principle is co-operation. Thence will come military results, but not much, or at any rate not so much, of fame for individual aviators.

Thrift Stamps for Christmas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should not a campaign be begun at once for a Thrift Stamp Christmas? Then every dollar spent would aid our Government in the stress and strain of this awful war, and for once in the history of Christmas gifts every one could truthfully say, "Your gift is just what I wanted!"

Atlanta, Dec 8, 1917. M. D. C.

GIVE UP ALLIANCE IN NEWSPRINT TRADE

Manufacturers' Association Dissolves Under Pledge to Department of Justice.

WILL TRY A NEW UNION

Plan of Reorganization When Completed by Committee Will Be Submitted to Washington.

After a meeting lasting two hours which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, the News Print Manufacturers' Association, which is said to control about nine-tenths of the output of paper for newspaper printing in the United States and Canada, was dissolved. This action followed the transactions of Nov. 26, when an agreement was reached between the Department of Justice and the paper manufacturers by which the Government fixed a price for newsprint until three months after the close of the war, on the condition that the association, which, though avowedly only a loose body to promote co-operation among competitors, in reality tended to fix prices, should dissolve. At the same time five of the six paper manufacturers who were indicted for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law pleaded nolo contendere and paid small fines, action on indictment against the sixth being deferred because he was doing Red Cross work in France and his attorney had no authority to enter a plea for him.

Following the dissolution, however, a committee of five was appointed to reorganize the association on a basis which should be agreeable to the Federal laws and the regulations established by the Federal Trade Commission. This committee, consisting of J. A. B. Coles, John A. Davis, William McMillan, William Hoffstran, and J. A. Bothwell, will submit the plan for the new organization for the approval of the Attorney General of the United States.

This action brings to completion the efforts of the Government to keep down the prices of paper, which were going up and up, with no evidence of any limit, until indictments were found against several members of the Executive Committee of the association on April 13 last. The News Print Manufacturers' Association, according to officials of the Department of Justice, who conducted the case against the manufacturers, was not incorporated, with no articles of association, no President, and no record of proceedings at its meetings. It appeared, however, to have considerable power to control the prices of paper. All but two of the prominent manufacturers in the country and most of those in Canada belonged to it; and it was alleged to be responsible for the increase of the price of paper from $1.80 a hundred pounds in the latter part of 1915 to $3 a hundred in the beginning of the present year.

This, early in 1917, was the minimum price paid at the mills for rolls of paper in carload lots. It was what most of the larger publishers, buying directly, were paying. But some of them had to pay somewhat more, and the smaller publishers, buying through middlemen, were compelled to pay in some cases, according to Government officials, as high as $8 a hundred.

BAZAAR BOOKS DISAPPEAR.

District Attorney Halted In Charity Investigation.

District Attorney Swann, who is continuing to investigate the financial affairs of certain charities organized for soldiers and sailors, some of which, he says, have benefited the promoters and solicitors far more than they did the ostensible beneficiaries, announced yesterday that a firm that had solicited funds on a basis of 65 per cent. commission had failed to produced its books, on the ground that they had been lost.

The District Attorney said: "Curry & Saunders, 527 Fifth Avenue, were soliciting agents for the Junior Patriots of America, the British Empire Rally, the Fakers of America, and had several affairs at the Hippodrome for various regiments. On some of these collections they made a rake-off of 65 per cent. We questioned the members of this firm, but the examination was not concluded, and they promised to return the next day. Neither of them has since appeared, although their attorney, Kevie Frankel, promised that they would return to this office. Frankel and Curry and Saunders now claim that after they were examined by the District Attorney and before they could bring down the books demanded, some one broke into their office and stole all their books, which they have been unable to find."

Morton M. Palmer of 432 Fourth Avenue, who had contract with the American Ambulance in Russia whereby he was to receive 50 per cent. of all receipts through his efforts in picturing the work of the ambulance in films, issued a statement yesterday through his attorneys, Blumenthal & Levy, in which he said: "Every cent collected by me or my representatives for the benefit of said association, amounting to $17,587.38, was turned over to the person authorized to receive said moneys, and I hold their written receipt for same."

$431,333 WAR STAMPS SOLD

New York Citizens Give Widespread Support to Campaign.

The first official report of the New York City sales of thrift and war-savings stamps made by the Post Office and the Federal Reserve Bank during the first days of the drive was issued yesterday by Frederic W. Allen, director of the War Savings Committee. The war-savings stamps sold aggregate $431,333.74. Of this banks receiving their supply from the Federal Reserve Bank have disposed of $354,838.94 worth and the Post Office $76,490.80.

The Patriotic Service League sent Director Allen yesterday a pledge of its support in the war-savings campaign, as in the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross fund. Following the advice of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, the league has formed the First District War-Savings Society in Manhattan, located on the upper west side.

Many savings banks were represented at the meeting held at the Bankers' Club yesterday to discuss the war-savings campaign. Henry A. Schenck, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, presided. Among the speakers were John F. Harris, Director for this Federal district; Frederic W. Allen and Edgar C. Higgins, head of the Banking Bureau. The bankers passed a resolution enthusiastically indorsing the campaign.

ARMENIA.

Like pious infant saint he lies
With folded hands across his breast—
My little baby boy, at rest,
The shade of sleep upon his eyes.

His milky mouth is pouted full,
And he is sweet to me, and fair.
I brood upon him, lying there,
His body wrapped in scented wool.

My little son, asleep—ah me!
This very day I heard her tell—
The poor soul, fled away from hell—
Of dark and hideous cruelty.

I see the sunny, murdered land,
The heaped-up dead, the driven throng,
Women and children, thrust along,
Out, out across the desert sand.

With only desert sand for bed,
I see sad women, in travail,
I hear their naked babies wail
At breasts that give them "stones for bread."

I see the mighty mother-stream,
Euphrates, pitiful and deep. . . .
O little son, how still you sleep!
I see drowned babies in my dream!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

LANE TELLS WAR WORK.

Mines Bureau Has Pursued Special Investigations for Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The annual report of Secretary Lane, made public today, shows that the Department of the Interior is contributing to the work of the war. The Bureau of Mines, with the oncoming of war, took up various special investigations relating to work necessary for the national defense. The director of the bureau was appointed a member of the Military Committee of the Research Council and of all the committees dealing with fuel and mineral products under the Council of National Defense.

In recapitulating the work of the Bureau of Mines, Secretary Lane tells some of its labors in the war as follows:

Investigated the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and the oxidation of ammonia to nitric acid, for the purpose of aiding the Government to obtain a supply of nitrates for use in agriculture or the manufacture of explosives.

Investigated sulphur and pyrite supplies to ascertain the possibility of providing from domestic sources the sulphuric acid needed in many lines of industry, especially the manufacture of explosives and fertilizers.

Investigated the noxious gases used in warfare, and developed masks to protect men exposed to such gases.

Investigated the use of smoke screens in warfare, and the methods best suited for producing such screens.

Investigated methods for increasing available supplies of necessary minerals and metals hitherto largely imported, such as manganese, nickel, and potash.

In addition the Bureau of Mines, at the request of the Council of National Defense, compiled a census of chemists, mining engineers, and metallurgists throughout the United States to enable the Government to select men especially qualified for work requiring particular training or skill.

The report says the Department of the Interior has "made a successful registration of all Indians under the conscription act and aroused great patriotic interest, as shown in the subscription of $4,707,850 in Liberty bonds by Indians and the voluntary enlistment of 1,000 students and ex-students in some branch of the military."

Under the classification of "War Prices" the report states:

"All agricultural statistics are now dominated by the effects of the world war. This is strikingly shown in the 1916 figures for the Government projects. The outstanding difference from the reports for previous years is in higher prices and the resulting increase in crop values at the farm. Nearly all products brought much higher prices in 1916 than 1915, the increase in the yearly averages going as high as 100 per cent.; the average increase was over 50 per cent."

SENATE PASSES WEBB BILL.

Export Measure Now Goes to Conference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Webb Export bill, to legalize combinations of American exporters in promoting their foreign commerce, was passed by the Senate late today, 51 to 11. President Wilson in his recent address to Congress urged enactment of the measure, which was passed in June by the House, and now goes to conference.

Business organizations have strongly supported the bill. Opposition in the Senate, led by Senators Cummins and Reed, was based principally on the argument that virtually it would repeal provisions of the anti-trust laws as to foreign commerce.

An amendment by Senator Cummins to authorize only the maintenance abroad of American joint selling agencies was rejected, 48 to 18.

Senators voting against the measure on final passage were Hitchcock, King, Reed, Trammell, and Vardaman, Democrats, and Borah, Cummins, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, and Norris, Republicans.

Prompt agreement of the conferees is expected to end a long fight. For five years the legislation has been agitated. The House passed it twice, only to have it held up in the Senate.

In furthering the program of domestic legislation for the present session, the Senate, after passing the Webb bill, made the Shields Waterpower Development bill its privileged business. This measure has failed of passage three times at previous sessions.

WEST POINT CANDIDATES.

Several New York and New Jersey Men Among Those Designated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The War Department announced today that the following additional candidates from New York and New Jersey had been named to take the West Point entrance examination next March:

New Jersey: Lindsay Crawford, 24 Ridge Road, Summit; Charles F. Ivins, first alternate, 937 Hillside Avenue, Plainfield; Wilford K. Blake, second alternate, Egbert Hill, Morristown.

New York: Gerald S. Paerce, 354 Clay Street, Watertown.

New Jersey National Guard at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.: Roy E. Kitchell, Company F, 2d Infantry; R. M. Bodenweiser, Company D, 2d Infantry; V. F. Rowland, Company B, 2d Infantry; R. M. Lapla, Company M, 2d Infantry; F. L. Meisler, Company M, 2d Infantry; F. V. Fletcher, Company M, 2d Infantry; C. Van Tine, Company M, 2d Infantry; J. H. Tunnison, Company H, 2d Infantry; Lawrence Sherlock, Company C, 2d Infantry; L. M. Sproul, Company G, 2d Infantry; Thomas Pascale, Company M, 2d Infantry; Kenneth L. Duryea, Company M, 2d Infantry; Anthony L. Taverone, Company M, 2d Infantry.

New York National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.: Donald W. Palmer, Company B, 1st Infantry.

BRITISH PASS METAL BILL.

Bonar Law Warns Germany That Allies Mean to Hold Grip on Trade.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.—The Non-ferrous Metal bill was passed on the second reading by the House of Commons tonight. The bill gives the Government control of all dealings in nonferrous metal, and is intended to destroy German monopoly in these metals.

John Dillon, in the course of the debate, expressed the belief that when a peace conference came President Wilson, on behalf of the United States, would require that the bill be made ineffective.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he wished to let Germany know that Great Britain realized her power commercially, and that when the time came she should use it. Germany should also remember, he said, that the longer the war lasted the less raw material there would be to go round and the Allies would help themselves first.

GERMANS CLAIM LEAD IN AIR

Put Allied Losses in November at 205 Airplanes to 60 of Their Own.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Aircraft losses by the Entente Allies in November totaled 22 captive balloons and 205 airplanes, the German General Staff announced today. The German losses in the aerial battles, the statement adds, were 60 airplanes and 2 captive balloons. The text of the announcement reads:

"Aviation.—In November the enemy's losses on the German fronts were 22 captive balloons and 205 airplanes, 85 of which fell behind our lines. The others were seen to fall in the enemy's positions. We lost in battle 60 airplanes and 2 captive balloons."

Repel Bulgars with Serious Loss.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Concerning operations in Macedonia, the following report was issued by the War Office today: "Eastern Theatre, Dec. 11.—There was increasing enemy artillery activity between Lake Doiran and the Vardar. On the right bank of the river two Bulgarian attacks were repulsed with serious losses."

URGES EXTENSION OF PRICE FIXING

Trade Commission Also Wants Board Created to Distribute Prime Necessities.

WOULD UPSET CONTRACTS

Fulfillment in Steel and Coal Industries Inimical to Public Interest, Report Holds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Extension of the Government's price-fixing power to other products than food and fuel, and especially to iron and steel, is believed necessary by the Federal Trade Commission in the light of experience gained in investigating economic conditions since the United States entered the war. Recommendation that a temporary administrative body be established to determine reasonable prices for prime necessities and also to regulate the distribution of raw materials and finished products was made in the commission's annual report, submitted today to Congress.

Other recommendations suggest that the commission's powers of obtaining information be broadened to authorize requirement of reports from individuals engaged in commerce, as well as corporations; that information gathered by temporary semi-official organizations, such as the Council of National Defense, including all correspondence, be ordered preserved; that trade association files should be made public records; that investigation of foreign trade conditions be made, to permit proper measures with regard to American industrial organization now and when peace is concluded; that the Webb bill to eliminate associations for export trade from the operation of the Sherman law be passed, and that the salary limitation of $5,000 a year be removed from the commission's expert employes.

Fulfillment of Contracts.

Regarding the necessity for Government price fixing, the report says:

"In this connection also should be considered the question whether bona fide contracts made prior to the passage of a price-fixing law should be allowed to be enforced. This commission is of the opinion that the exact merits of the proposition might differ somewhat in different industries. With respect to the iron and steel industry, however, it believes that the greatest public advantage would be attained by not allowing such contracts to be fulfilled, at least over long periods of time. In the case of coal, it is the opinion of the commission that the continued fulfillment of long-term bona fide contracts of sale made prior to the enactment of the law would militate against the most successful operation of price fixing by the Government."

The head of a comprehensive investigation of trade associations, according to the report, has been developed from the commission's other inquiries. Lack of adequate trade information has been found to be one of the chief obstacles in many industries to the operation of natural competitive forces, and to where trade associations collect such information it was discovered that temptation frequently results to control prices artificially and the channels of distribution. Publicity of trade association data, it is urged, would extend the knowledge of demand and supply and help to prevent abnormal fluctuations in prices, as well as tend to curb association activities of objectionable character.

The commission takes occasion to point out that the passage of time has confirmed the correctness of its deductions from the coal investigation that the delay in the movement of cars is what is limiting the output of the mines.

"In the absence of sufficient information in the use of rolling stock the coal situation in this country will continue to increase in its menace to the public welfare," the report adds.

A Misapprehension Corrected.

Opportunity also is taken to rectify a misapprehension which the commission found to exist regarding a paragraph in its coal report, which said:

"Whatever measure of success has marked the efforts of the commission with relation to anthracite coal has been largely because the car supply has been adequate by reason of the close corporate relation between rail transportation and anthracite production. Quite the contrary condition exists with relation to bituminous and rail transportation and with relation to water transportation as to both kinds of coal."

This statement, the report says, has been misconstrued to mean that a close corporate relation between coal mining companies and transportation agencies is desirable. The report continues:

"On the contrary the commission was seeking simply to show that, if sufficient interest is present, transportation facilities in existence can be made adequately to care for stimulated production. The speedy movement of coal by interested transportation companies was pointed out to emphasize by contrast the misuse of rolling stock by other transportation companies. The evils of a community of interest between coal producing and coal transporting companies are fully recognized by the commission. Directly as to anthracite, this is shown by abnormal freight rates which have been secured by interested transportation companies for the movement of their own coal. Instead of being in the public interest, this community of corporate interest, therefore, makes for unduly high prices of coal to the public and has in it the making of further monopoly."

In order to obtain corporation reports in a more serviceable form, the commission has been advising industries regarding uniform methods of cost accounting, but because of the lack of funds, this work cannot be carried over to the Department of Commerce. Reports from manufacturing concerns, classified by industries, were requested on a voluntary basis, but the returns were disappointing. The commission points out the desirability of a general survey of corporations, and adds that information thus obtained could be used in enforcement of laws against intercompany stockholding and interlocking directorates. While the commission in some instances has intervened to prevent suspected projects of this kind, it is said that many violations of law will escape detection unless systematic investigation is made.

MUST HOLD EXPORT TRADE.

Redfield Says That Is the Way to Protect Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Measures for making the most of America's

SUFFRAGE LEADER GETS CROWN OF GOLD

Costly Wreath of Laurel Leaves Placed on Mrs. Whitehouse's Brow at Washington.

DELEGATES VISIT CONGRESS

Descend in Force on Senators and Representatives in Interest of Federal Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse of New York was the heroine of "New York Victory Night" at Poli's Theatre this evening, where she was crowned with a costly gold wreath of laurel leaves in recognition of her work as State Chairman in the recent campaign. Suffragists from all over the country, who are attending the national convention, were present.

The wreath was a replica of the imitation one with which she was crowned at the recent State convention. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman, also was praised for her part in the victory.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Ella Crossett and Miss Harriet May Mills, former State Presidents; Mrs. Raymond Brown, who told of State organization methods; Mrs. F. J. Tone, Mrs. Willis G. Mitchell, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Seymour Barnard, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. John Blair, Miss Rose Schneiderman, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid.

The suffrage association diverted its energies from planning its 1918 campaign long enough today to enable State delegations to visit their State Congressional representatives in the hope of converting the necessary two-thirds of the House to a favorable attitude on the national suffrage amendment. Nearly all the States reported the results of the crusade at the first open session of the convention this afternoon, although them were optimistic in tone, there was not a single prediction of victory for the amendment at the present session of Congress.

Arkansas was greeted with great applause when it reported a solid pro-amendment representation. Ohio contented itself with announcing: "We had half our Congressmen there and we had a nice party." Tennessee "hoped it had scared some of the opponents," and Nebraska said two men were pledged and there was hope of a third. Virginia was frankly pessimistic, announcing that only five of its twelve members of Congress were there and only one promised to vote for the amendment. Alabama said its men "listened but made no sound."

The general tone of the open meetings was persuasive and pleading. Privately, the women who called upon some of the Congressmen adopted a more threatening tone, reminded their hearers that women would vote at the next election and warned them that their political futures depended upon their behavior on the suffrage question.

More than a hundred women, led by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, Mrs. Rosalie Lowe Whitney, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, National President and a New York woman, called upon New York's Congressmen at a meeting presided over in the Senate Office Building by Senator Calder. Senator Wadsworth, who is almost as firm an anti-suffragist as is his wife, who is National President of the anti-association, came in before the meeting started, extended courteous greetings, and wont away.

Senator Calder opened the meeting with a declaration that he would vote for the amendment not only because he felt that what New York had given votes to its women he thus would be representing the wishes of his community, but because he believed national enfranchisement would be a war measure. "We are counting upon the courage of the women to keep us steadfast in our fighting purpose," he explained, "even though the men voters should begin to tire after a while."

After that things ran along smoothly enough until Representative Fairchild of Westchester said he was ready to do what his constituents wanted, but he never had announced how he would vote on the amendment. The women interpreted his remarks as meaning that he would vote against it. Mrs. Whitehouse replied quickly and energetically, reminding the Congressman that "women, too, now are your constituents, and I know the Westchester women do want the vote. They, too, are entitled to have their wishes recognized; they are voters now."

There was another bit of a squall when Representative Snell, whose upState district likewise went in the anti column at last election, announced himself as "open minded," in the course of a speech which the ardent suffragists felt was lukewarm.

"Open-mindedness is not enough, now," replied Mrs. Catt. "We know there are a lot of men who didn't help us get the vote, and we tell them now the time has come for them to make reparation. We have won, and they have got to be good sports and come in with us."

Pennsylvania women did not call upon their Representatives. Their delegates tonight were exceedingly wroth at Senator Penrose, whom they blamed for the failure of their plan to stage in the Capitol a reception similar to that held by almost every other State.

SUSPECT A PLOT IN MUNITIONS BLAZE

Employe in Newcastle Plant of Bethlehem Steel Co. Killed—4,000 Shells Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 12.—The shell loading and store house of the Bethlehem Steel Company's munition plant, below New Castle, Del., was destroyed by fire this morning. Over 4,000 three-inch shells exploded, one of them causing the death of Theodore Jacobson, chief of the company's guards. The damage is estimated at $50,000. That the fire may have been the result of a plot is indicated tonight by the statement of P. H. Paris, Superintendent of the plant, who said:

"Although I have not as yet completed my investigation as to the origin of the fire, I do not see how it could have been accidental. Four or five men who happened to be in the neighborhood of the plant at the time the fire started were detained and held by the guards of the company until I could examine them. They were not held as suspects, but only as they could aid our investigation as to the cause of the fire. Later all were allowed to return to their homes."

About 4,000 shells, all loaded with "TNT" but not as yet filled with shrapnel, were exploded. There were about 30,000 unloaded shells in the plant. The building, which was a frame structure about 100 by 150 feet, burned like tinder, and as the flames reached the loaded shells the latter began to explode and occasionally one would be hurled out of the building.

The shell bombardment continued for more than an hour, some of them dropping in the outskirts of the city of Newcastle, a mile distant. Street cars on the Delaware City line passing the plant were stopped, river traffic was suspended, and even trains on the Delaware and Pennsylvania Railroads were detoured.

The bombardment was heard for miles, and residents of this city and elsewhere were aroused by the rumor that the forts of the artillery district of the Delaware were firing on hostile craft. The loss of life probably would have been great but for the fact that the day shift of more than 500 men was on at stalled street cars between Newcastle and the plant, due to a breakdown at the power house.

RUSSIANS RESUME PARLEY FOR TRUCE

Continued from Page One.

keeping with the recent decree of the People's Commissaries substituting new revolutionary tribunals. The only opposition met was at the congress of county judges, who refused to be dispersed. They were arrested by soldiers.

GERMANY SEEKING TO DETACH RUMANIA

Said to be Willing to Restore Territory for a New Pro-Teuton Dynasty.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Central Powers appear to be willing to evacuate and restore Rumanian territory on condition that a new dynasty be established, the new sovereign to be a sympathizer with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, says a dispatch to The Manchester Guardian from Petrograd.

On the other hand, the message states, the Bolsheviki are carrying on a republican agitation in the Rumanian Army.

JASSY, Rumania, Dec. 10.—Official announcement was made today of the signing of an armistice, in accordance with which hostilities were suspended at 10:30 P. M. yesterday until further notice.

PEACE PARLEY RIDICULED.

Petrograd Paper Publishes Facetious Story of Negotiations.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12.—The Petrograd newspaper Dyelo Naroda publishes what it alleges to be the instructions of the German General Staff to the German representatives intrusted with conducting the truce negotiations on the Russian front. The instructions, as thus given, lay weight on the fact that the men who engage in the parley must be of a serious temperament, capable of controlling their facial muscles in the most ridiculous situation.

If the Russian negotiators should demand that the German Emperor should issue an order for his own arrest and that the German people should organize a social revolution, the German representatives, according to the instructions, must say gravely:

"This matter will certainly receive consideration."

The instructions, according to the newspaper's version, continue:

"It may happen that at the first meeting the Russian delegates will attempt to kiss the negotiators. They must be prepared for that, and if the Commander in Chief, Ensign Krylenko, rushes toward them with open arms they must in turn press him to their hearts and say repeatedly, 'Tavarish,' (comrade.) The Fatherland demands this sacrifice of the negotiators.

"They should also have at their tongue's end the following favorite Russian phrases: 'Universal democratic peace.' 'Peace without annexations and contributions.'"

The negotiators were told that they need not trouble to note the Russian positions and compute the number of guns, as "this will be attended to by staff officers especially designated."

GOT RID OF RUSSIAN BONDS.

Germany Before War Said to Have Had $750,000,000 Worth.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12.—The Berlin Vorwärts points out, in connection with the possibility that Russia may repudiate its foreign financial obligations, that Germany before the war held about 1,500,000,000 rubles of Russia's State railway obligations as security for loans.

The greater part of these, however, Germany has already gotten rid of in foreign markets in order to maintain the mark rate.

To Sell Russian Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Much of the material purchased here for account of the Russian Government will be sold in this country and the proceeds applied to the payment of bills incurred on contracts at present in operation.

It was said at the Russian Embassy today that a meeting of creditors and contractors would soon be held, at which some plan of action would be adopted. There is no intention to terminate existing contracts, but as much of the material already made cannot be sent to Russia, it is deemed wise to dispose of it in this country.

ON FREE VIEW
Unusual Exhibition
of
NEW ORIGINAL WAR DRAWINGS
by
LOUIS RAEMAEKERS
Throughout December
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DIAMONDS
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The finer grades only
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Henry van Dyke says of
NOBBS
On the Right of the British Line
"It seems to me one of the very best, most truthful, and most moving books on the war that I have read."
$1.25 net.
Charles Scribner's Sons
Fifth Ave. at 48th St., New York

TWO BRIDES AT ST. THOMAS'S ALTAR

Miss Ingersoll Weds Lieut. F. L. Whitmarsh; Miss Aitken, H. P. Farrington.

MISS MARY ENO MARRIES

Wed to Hakan M. Bjornstrom-Steffanson at her Home—Hitchcock-Clark Nuptial.

Miss Mildred Ingersoll, daughter of Mrs. Horace L. Ingersoll of 913 West End Avenue, and Lieutenant Francis Leggett Whitmarsh, O. R. C., were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires.

Lieutenant John Avery Ingersoll, who came from Plattsburg, gave his sister in marriage. She wore a gown of cloth of silver and tulle embroidered with pearls, and her tulle veil fell from a coronet of real lace. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

Mrs. Stanley Adams Sweet was her sister's only attendant. She was gowned in turquoise blue velvet and silver topped with a silver lace hat, and carried mauve orchids.

Lieutenant Karl R. Whitmarsh was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Ensign Newcomb C. Baker and Stanley Adams Sweet.

A reception followed the church ceremony in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham for the families and intimate friends.

Lieutenant Whitmarsh has a twelve-day leave of absence from Plattsburg for his honeymoon.

Farrington-Aitken.

The wedding of Harold Phillips Farrington, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Horace Farrington of Boston, and Miss Edith Colfax Aitken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Aitken of 312 West Seventy-eighth Street, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating.

The bride, in a pearl trimmed white satin gown and a point lace veil, was attended by Miss Margaret Sherwood as maid of honor in blue taffeta trimmed with silver lace and hat to match, and by the Misses Mildred McKenzie, Marion Vanderhoef, Irene Brouwer, Genevieve Parker, Mary Meadows, and Beatrice Post, as bridesmaids in orchid colored satin and silver laced topped by orchid colored metal cloth hats with silver lace brims, and by little Miss Catherine Van Dyke Post Bull, a cousin, as flower girl in white with pink ribbon, and carrying a basket of white and pink flowers.

Robert D. Farrington was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Charles Beekman Bull, cousin of the bride; Albert E. Coote, Harold D. Denison, Thomas Desmond, Ehrich Kilner, and Edward S. Moore. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. Farrington, who was graduated from the Boston School of Technology, is President of the Peninsular Trading Agency, and the bride's father, who is a lawyer, is the President of the Bronx Savings Bank. They will live at 815 Park Avenue.

Miss Mary Pinchot Eno Weds.

The marriage of Hakan Mauritz Bjornstrom-Steffanson of Sweden and Miss Mary Pinchot Eno, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eno, took place quietly yesterday afternoon at the bride's residence, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Oliver H. Bronson of Massachusetts.

The bride, whose uncle, William Phelps Eno of Washington, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of cloth of silver draped with tulle and trimmed with old point lace worn by her mother, and a point lace and tulle veil. She was attended as maid of honor by her niece, Miss Antoinette Graves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Leon Graves, who wore pink chiffon over pink satin, and by her little niece, Miss Marie Graves, in a frock of white lingerie material over pink. Both attendants carried pink roses.

Mr. Steffanson had his brother, Stephen Bjornstrom-Steffanson, as his best man. None except the relatives witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception. After the holidays Mr. and Mrs. Steffanson will return to town and will occupy the bride's home, where the wedding was celebrated. Mr. Steffanson has lived in this country for a number of years.

Miss Clark Weds F. M. Hitchcock.

Frederick Mather Hitchcock, a son of Elvin Wright Hitchcock, and Miss Gertrude Helen Clark, a daughter of Mrs. Nathan Clark of 391 West End Avenue, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Saviour Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, by the Rev. E. Briggs Nash. The bride, in a blue velvet gown embroidered in silver, was attended by her sister, Miss Hermine Clark, as maid of honor, in tan cloth trimmed with dark fur. Mr. Hitchcock's best man was Charles Edwards, and the two ushers were William R. Hulbert and H. H. Conrad.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock will live in Hackensack, N. J.

Bunker-Wittfield.

Miss Beatrice E. Wittfield, daughter of Mrs. Marie A. Wittfield of 700 West 180th Street, and Homer Lucian Bunker of this city, were married last evening in Holy Rood Church, 179th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Atkinson.

The bride was attended by Miss Lillian G. Costley as maid of honor, and Miss Katherine A. Gensler and Mrs. Emery M. Hines, a sister of the bridegroom, were the other attendants.

Robert McDade acted as best man, and the ushers included J. Stanley Sniffen, Charles Helsenbuttle, Emery M. Hines, and James J. Van Dyk.

Hal Davisson Crain, Baritone, Weds.

Hal Davisson Crain, a concert and church baritone, and Miss Emma Cornelia Best, were married last evening at 113 West Eighty-seventh Street, the bride's home, by the Rev. W. John Murray, pastor of the First Church of Divine Science. Mrs. S. S. Montgomery Roosevelt gave the bride in marriage. She was attended by Miss Dorothy Murray, the officiating clergyman's daughter, and Mr. Crain had Louis Ackerstrom as his best man. The wedding was followed by a supper and later a musical program was given by several artists.

Taylor-Jennings Wedding Plans.

Miss Jeannette Jennings, whose marriage to Henry Calhoun Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Taylor, is set for Saturday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, in St. James's Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, will have her cousin, Miss Helen James, and the Misses Helen A. Hoadley, Alice R. Lawrence, Elien G. McCarter, Caroline B. Knapp, and Jeanne Gourd as her bridesmaids, and her sister, Miss Constance Jennings, as her maid of honor.

William A. Taylor, Jr., will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Jeremiah Maxwell Evarts, Henry E. Coe, Jr., Adolph Dick, Oliver J. Jennings, Watson Blair, and Atwood Violett.

The reception will be held at the town house of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, 11 East Seventieth Street.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Osborne of 885 St. Nicholas Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Muriel Winifred Osborne, to Lieutenant Preson P. Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips, of Hampton, Va. Lieutenant Phillips was graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1913, and is now with the expeditionary forces in France.

Miss Florence Pouch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Pouch, of Brooklyn, announced her engagement at a bridge held yesterday at her home to Arlo Wilson, son of Professor and Mrs. Charles B. Wilson of Iowa City, Ia. Miss Pouch is a granddaughter of the late Alfred J. Pouch, and is a Packer Institute graduate. Mr. Wilson was graduated from the State University of Iowa, class of '12.

Mr. and Mrs. William Alvord Trubee of New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Van Vleck, to First Lieutenant George Hartman Hubner of Brooklyn. Lieutenant Hubner received his commission at the last training camp at Plattsburg, and will be stationed at Camp Dix.

NICHOLAS MULLER, OLD POLITICIAN, DIES

Once Tammany Leader of Richmond, ex-Congressman and ex-Police Head Was 81.

Nicholas Muller, who was prominent in Tammany politics for more than a quarter of a century and served five terms in Congress from the Seventh New York District, died yesterday morning following a stroke of apoplexy at his home in Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., in his eighty-second year.

"Nick" Muller, as he was known, lived for many years in the downtown section of New York, and started his political career with Tammany Hall in 1882. After serving two terms in Congress, he was elected for a third term and served from 1883 to 1887, and the following year was appointed President of the Police Board and later became head of the Excise Board and was afterward appointed Quarantine Commissioner by Governor Flower, an office he retained until 1894, when he was forced out.

Mr. Muller had always kept a strong hold over Staten Island, and was sent back to Congress again in 1899 and re-signed in 1901 after he had been defeated for Borough President of Richmond by George Cromwell. In 1904 he was appointed Tax Commissioner by Mayor McClellan, and when the latter had his quarrel with Murphy he sided with Tammany Hall. Mr. Muller was removed from office by the Mayor on the ground that he was one of the heaviest delinquent tax debtors in Richmond Borough, and had refused to resign, making removal necessary. He was forced out of his leadership in Staten Island in 1901 after his defeat by Cromwell, and retired from politics and active life in 1909. From that time until his death Mr. Muller devoted himself to his art collection. His son, Edward Muller, has been Sheriff and County Clerk of Richmond County.

Mr. Muller was born in Luxemburg and came to New York with his parents as a small boy. Before entering politics he was for many years in the steamship and railroad business, and at one time was General Eastern Passenger Agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Dr. A. T. Still Dead.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 12.—Dr. A. T. Still, founder of the osteopathic school of medicine, died here today.

Obituary Notes.

SIMON W. SCOTT, brother of Colonel Walter Scott of New York, died on Tuesday at his home in Cynwyd, Penn., in his seventy-first year. He was born in Montreal and went to Scotland to learn the dry goods trade, and came to New York, where he joined the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. /ISAAC NEWTON VEGHTE, known for many years in the dress goods trade of the United States, died on Tuesday in the New York Hospital after an operation, in his sixtieth year. He lived in Passaic, N. J.

THOMAS MOONEY, for forty-seven years a designing engineer in the John Roach Ship Yards, New York, died on Tuesday at his home in Douglaston, L. I., in his seventieth year. He was President of the Acorn Engineering Company and was the inventor of the Acorn door check.

WILLIAM ORR WILSON, 23 years old, a private in Company C, Forty-ninth Infantry, at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J., died yesterday in the Hoshpital. After an operation. He lived at 140 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, with his parents.

Mrs. ABBY DAY SLOCOMB, widow of Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, died on Dec. 6 in Zurich, Switzerland. She lived for many years at Groton, Conn., and had recently been staying with her daughter, the Countess Di Brazza.

ROBERT BARTLETT COCHRAN, of Cochran Brothers, who operate a foundry at Washington, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that place. He was President of the Washington Public Library Association and active in Red Cross work.

HENRY LORING HUTCHINSON, formerly a member of the old firm of Fairbanks & Hutchinson of San Francisco, died yesterday at Pepperell, Mass., where he was born. He retired from business many years ago, and had spent a great deal of his time abroad in travel.

FRANKIE LEE PRENTICE, known in musical comedies for the last ten years as Frankie Lee, died yesterday at the Misericordia Hospital in her thirty-eighth year. She had been with Weber & Fields in "The Midnight Sons," and two seasons at the Winter Garden. Her last appearance was with "The Three Romeos."

GEORGE C. HUGHES, 44 years old, a dry goods merchant at 61 Worth Street, died yesterday at a sanitarium in Greenwich, Conn., following a nervous breakdown. He was a member of the Montclair Golf Club, and lived at 160 Christopher Street, Montclair.

WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND, a wealthy farmer and one of the oldest Quakers on Long Island, died yesterday at his home in Hilton Avenue, Hempstead, in his seventy-eighth year. He leaves a widow, a son, and daughter.

Major CECIL H. BAUER, senior member of the law firm of Bauer, Greene & McCurtain of Portland, Ore., died suddenly on Monday while on a military visit at Camp Lewis, Tacoma. He was Judge Advocate on the Governor's staff for many years. He is survived by four sisters, Emilie Frances and Marion Bauer, composers of music; Minnie Bauer and Mrs. R. A. Bernstein.

REGINALD HOCKIN, who served with the British Army in India for several years and won a number of medals for his skill as a rifle shot, died yesterday at his home in Hempstead, L. I., in his forty-second year.

JAMES P. STEPHENS, a retired wholesale woolen dealer, died on Tuesday night at his home, 60 Sherman Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., in his eighty-ninth year.

CHARLES B. CONTRELL, 67 years old, a retired business man of Manhattan and one of the earliest members of the Lincoln Club in Brooklyn, where he made his home, died in Philadelphia on Monday while visiting his brother-in-law.

Mrs. JULIA BAINBRIDGE, wife of Henry Bainbridge and formerly a teacher in the Sunday school of the Strong Place Baptist Church, died on Monday at her home, 349 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush.

FREDERICK BLAKE, formerly advertising man for the Gayety and Folly Theatres in Brooklyn, died suddenly in Pittsburgh from Brights disease. Mr. Blake was born in Brooklyn sixty-six years ago and had been in the employ of the Hyde & Behman Theatres for twenty-five years.

SAMUEL ERNEST CAFFALL, 68 years old, a commercial traveler and the possessor of many cups and prizes won in athletic contests in England, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 1,143 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush. He was born in Hampshire, England.

RICHARD KAHRS, 59 years old, a retired wine merchant, died at his home, 991 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, leaving a widow and two sons.

ELIJAH RAGLAN CABBLE, a stockholder in the William Cabble Excelsior Wire Manufacturing Company, in Brooklyn, of which his brother, Frank W. Cabble, is President, died yesterday at his residence, 217 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Cabble was born in Brooklyn sixty-two years ago and was a son of the late Elijah Cabble, who founded the Cabble corporation.

JOHN GORSKI, formerly foreman of the New York Button Works, died on Monday at his home, 567 Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SUSAN M. WHITE McCALL, who was one of the first members of the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, Brooklyn, and widow of Aaron McCall, a United States Customs officer, died on Tuesday at her home, 174 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 82 years.

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CAILLAUX PROMISES TO REFUTE CHARGES

Tells Deputies He Will Explain All and "Dissipate This Cloud of Gossip."

LETTERS TO BOLO INVOLVED

Ex-Premier Is Accused of Treasonable Relations — Loustalot Protests Innocence.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Former Premier Joseph Caillaux, who was absent from the Chamber of Deputies yesterday when authorization was asked by General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, for proceedings against him, following accusations that he had been guilty of unpatriotic conduct, was in the House, flushed and agitated, when today's session opened. The instant the reading of the minutes was concluded he asked for the floor.

"Had I been here yesterday," he cried, in his thin, shrill voice, "I would have leaped to the platform of the House. I am here today, and at an early date I will dissipate this cloud of gossip and will take occasion to explain to the Chamber all my policy before the war."

M. Caillaux was interrupted at the beginning of his remarks by a confusion of shouts in which it was difficult to distingish anything his interrupters said, but upon the President requesting order the former Premier finished his few sentences, stepped from the Speaker's platform, and left the Chamber amid a murmur of conversation in every part of the hall. There were neither hisses nor applause.

Although action by the Government against M. Caillaux had been more or less expected for the last week, it attracted a great deal of attention. All the newspapers print long articles about the case.

Innocent, Says Loustalot.

M. Loustalot, against whom also proceedings threaten, protests innocence, and says he went to Switzerland in the service of his country. According to the Petit Parisien, it was he who introduced the Italian Cavallinie, suspected of having been implicated in the activities of Bolo Pacha, to M. Caillaux.

The letter written by General Dubail to Premier Clemenceau, asking permission to prosecute Caillaux, makes three charges against him.

The first charge is an attempt against the safety of the State by acts of a nature tending to compromise the alliances concluded between France and foreign powers. The second charge concerns treasonable relations with the enemy, and the third has to do with peace propaganda.

General Dubail submits various letters, in one of which M. Caillaux writes to Bolo Pacha, desiring to talk with him more about his voyage to America, and invites him to dinner.

Another letter was dated Sept. 18, 1916, and in it M. Caillaux wrote, as the document is quoted, that it was necessary for him to meet, as they had many things to talk of that could not be mentioned in a letter. A quotation is given from a letter purporting to have been written by M. Caillaux from Rome on Oct. 29, 1916, in which he says: "Soon, dear friend, I trust we talk seriously with you of a great many things."

General Dubail then takes up the case of Miguel Almereyda, and cites letters to Almereyda beginning July 27, 1915, the year in which Almereyda's paper, Bonnet Rouge, was censored. General Dubail puts it, "began its detestable campaign of defeatism, which overshadowed the treasons of the morrow."

"In this house of the Bonnet Rouge, where the safes were full of German money, Caillaux counted friends," says General Dubail.

In the course of his statement to Clemenceau, General Dubail says the letters from Caillaux leave no doubt of the relations existing between him and the persons accused, and he styles the former Premier's messages to Bolo Pacha particularly suggestive.

WAR TALK BY PREMIER BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS

Bonar Law Promises Parliament an Early Statement from Lloyd George.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In moving a vote of credit of £550,000,000 in the House of Commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Premier would not speak on this subject, but would make a special statement regarding the war before the Christmas holidays.

The Chancellor said that when the last vote was moved, on Oct. 30, for £400,000,000, it was supposed that this sum would meet the expenditure until the first week in January. That hope had been realized, and it was now estimated that the October credit would last until Jan. 9. The average daily expenditure for sixty-three days preceding Dec. 1, he said, was £6,794,000, an excess expenditure over the budget estimate of £1,383,000 daily.

The total excess over the budget estimate was £309,000,000; but from that was to be deducted the expenditure which had been recovered or was recoverable, and he estimated that sum at £225,000,000. Therefore the excess over the estimate of the daily expenditure was £350,000.

GOVERNOR APPROVES FUSION FUND INQUIRY

Mr. Whitman Assures District Attorney Swann of His Support in the Investigation.

Governor Whitman expressed his personal approval of the investigation by the District Attorney's office of the financial affairs of the Fusion Committee of 1917, following a discussion of the subject yesterday afternoon with District Attorney Swann at the St. Regis. After Governor Whitman left town last night Mr. Swann said:

"I told the Governor that it was necessary to get further information contained in other documents on file in the State Secretary's office at Albany. Governor Whitman assured me that I would have all the facilities needed to do this and offered any member of his staff who could be of service." Assistant District Attorney Kilroe and several stenographers went to Albany last night to copy the reports of campaign contributions and disbursements as filed by other Fusion candidates and supporting organizations.

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ACTORS MOURN NAT WILLS.

Eulogy by Fred Niblo at Comedian's Funeral—Masonic Service.

Funeral services for Nat M. Wills were held yesterday morning at Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, and later in the day the body was taken to a mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery. The services at the Funeral Church were attended by many well-known theatrical people, among whom were delegations from the Lambs, Friars, Players, and Green Room clubs, and from the Hippodrome.

A Masonic service, read by the Right Worshipful George Loesch, was held under the auspices of St. Cecile Lodge, and a brief eulogy was spoken by Fred Niblo.

Born.

FLINT.—On Dec. 10, at Englewood Hospital, Englewood, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Flint, 54 West 106th St., a daughter.

Married.

BRINCKERHOFF — BOUGHTON. — In the City of New York, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by the Very Rev. Dean Howard Chandler Robbins, Margaret Boughton, daughter of Mrs. Herbert C. Boughton, to Lieutenant Horace Everett Brinckerhoff, U. S. A.

CLARK—FABBRI.—On Monday, Dec. 10, at St. Saviour's Church, Bar Harbor, Me., by the Right Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Bishop of Maine, assisted by the Rev. William E. Patterson, rector of the parish, Teresa, daughter of Major and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, to Lieutenant James Cannon Ewers, aviation section, Officers' Reserve Corps.

GIFFORD — COLLINS. — At St. Peter's Church, St. Louis, Dec. 8, Miss Judy C. Collins, daughter of Charles Cummings Collins, Esq., to Lieutenant Humphrey A. Gifford, C. A. R. C., U. S. Army.

HITCHCOCK—CLARK.—At Cathedral St. John the Divine, New York City, Dec. 12, 1917, Gertrude Helen, daughter of Mrs. Nathan Clark, to Mr. Frederick Matthew Hitchcock.

KWINT—FISCHER.—On Dec. 9, Etta Fischer to Michael Kwint.

KING—BETSCH.—On Dec. 12, 1917, at her home, 339 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Emma A. Betsch to Lieut. Warner King, Engineers, U. S. R., son of the late Rev. Samuel W. King and Mrs. Mary E. King, of Brooklyn, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton officiating.

Died.

ARCHER.—Dec. 12, Belle Holmes, beloved daughter of Lillian A. Archer. Funeral services at her late residence, 65 7th Av., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

ASCHKENAS.—Solomon, Dec. 12, at St. Vincent's Hospital, as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Funeral will take place Thursday, 10 A. M., at his late residence, 288 East Houston St.

BARCLAY.—Delancy. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Thursday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

BARNEY.—In Providence, R. I., Dec. 11, Walter H. Barney, aged 62 years. Funeral services Friday, the 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M., at his late residence, 250 Washington Av., Providence. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BENEDUM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1917, Margaretha L. Benedum in her 81st year. Funeral service at her late residence, 241 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BRANIG.—C. Belle, Wednesday, Dec. 12. Services at her late residence, 701 West 178th St., Thursday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Omaha papers please copy.

CAUTHERS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 12, Anna Button, widow of the late James Cauthers. Services Friday evening, at her late residence, 135 East 90th St., at 8:30 o'clock.

CHURCHILL.—Beatrice Allen, aged 79 years, widow of the late Thomas J. Churchill, after brief illness, at her home, 224 44th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Friday evening, 8 P. M. Interment private.

CLAYDON.—At his residence, 128 West 4th St., Mount Vernon, Dec. 11, Thomas Claydon. Funeral from the Church of the Sacred Heart, Friday, at 10 o'clock.

COHEN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 12, Marie, beloved mother of Reynold, Gertrude, and Sidney. Funeral Friday, 9:30 A. M., from her late home, 205 West 119th St.

CONTRELL.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, Charles B. Contrell of Brooklyn, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services Thursday, Dec. 13, at 2 P. M., at Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grant Av.

DERICKSON.—Samuel B. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Thursday, 3:30 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—On Dec. 11, Rose A. Flanagan, mother of the late Thomas and Michael Hogan. Funeral from the residence of her granddaughter, Miss Rose M. Hogan, 47 St. Nicholas Av., Friday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Aloysius's Church. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Goshen (N. Y.) papers please copy.

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WORLD'S SERIES CAKE LIKELY TO BE CUT INTO MANY SLICES NEXT YEAR

PROPOSES POOLING OF SERIES MONEY

National League Votes to Divide Receipts Among Seven Clubs of Each Circuit.

TENER'S POWER DEFINED

Constitution Amended to Clarify President's Power and Appeal from Suspension Granted.

A radical change will be made in the distribution of the receipts of the world's series games next season if the National League has its way. The organization yesterday approved of a new plan of division, and this plan will be taken before the National Commission by President Tener early next month.

The National League scheme is to have all the players of the first seven clubs in each league get a share of the world's series spoils, instead of giving it all to the two contesting clubs. Under the plan, the tail-end clubs are not to figure in the division. President Tener worked out the new system for pooling of the receipts and pointed out that it would stimulate interest in both the league races right up to the last day.

The National League club owners realize that the world's series has grown far beyond its original proportions, and that the winners, and especially the losers, receive too much reward for their work in the series. Under President Tener's plan, the winners will get something in the neighborhood of $2,600, while the losers will get about $1,600 each. This would leave a large sum to be divided among the other clubs, the division to be made according to the position in which each club finishes.

Each season when the pennant winners clinch their titles in both leagues, the interest in baseball falls off immediately. The games at the end of the season mean nothing, for there is no incentive for the players, only to play out the schedule. With a bonus offered for a high position in the pennant race, all the clubs would fight it out right up to the finish. The National League also considers the plan only fair to the players of the trailing clubs.

League is Unanimous.

The National League was unanimous in favoring this plan. It is known that August Herrmann, Chairman of the commission, is also strongly in favor of it, and although it will probably be opposed by President Ban Johnson of the American League, Tener and Herrmann will be able to carry the project. Johnson is a strong advocate of the slogan, "To the victor belong the spoils."

The constitution of the National League was also amended yesterday so that the power of the President is more clearly defined. At the time that Manager McGraw was suspended last Summer and fined $500 for his trouble in Cincinnati with Umpire Bill Byron, the New York Club appealed from the decision. According to the constitution they had no power of appeal, but under the amendment, a player or manager who is suspended for more than ten days by the President may appeal to the Board of Directors. In the case of a fine, however, the decision of the President is final and the player or manager has no appeal.

President Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Club tried to have the league waiver rule changed to agree with the waiver rule in the American League, but the suggestion was voted down. In the National League once waivers are asked on a player there can be no withdrawal of the waiver, but in the American League waivers may be recalled.

The league discussed the pass evil, but no action was taken. Various club owners pointed out that the issuance of passes had grown to such an extent that something should be done to curb the practice. The club owners took no action on the matter, as it is believed that the war tax on complimentary tickets will tend to reduce the number of passes next season.

The owners discussed the player limit and schedule for some time, but decided to take no action until the joint meeting with the American League, which will probably be held in Chicago tomorrow afternoon. The sentiment about the abortening of the schedule in the National League has changed within the last few days, and the older organizations will favor the regular 154-game program. Although the reduction of the player limit will be strongly opposed by both the New York and Chicago Clubs, there is no doubt that the National League will favor reducing the player limit to eighteen or twenty men.

To Post Rules in Clubhouses.

The league is compiling a set of new club rules, which are to be posted in the clubhouses all over the circuit. These rules will be uniform, and, according to the code, the players will have to report at a certain time, practice at certain hours, and, in fact, do everything according to rule.

Secretary Heydler announced that waivers were asked on twelve players during the last season which were claimed by National League clubs. Most of the players on whom waivers were asked, however, went back to the minor leagues.

Clarke Griffith, the manager of the Washington club, who started the bat and ball fund for the soldiers in France, announced that he would need about $60,000 a season to keep the soldiers supplied with baseball equipment. So the league voted to set aside one day next season at each park and give 25 per cent. of the receipts to the fund.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn club announced that he had received word from his best pitcher, Ed Pfeffer, that he had joined the naval reserve at Chicago. Manager Christy Mathewson of the Cincinnati Reds also received the news that two of his best infielders, Larry Kopf, the former Fordham player, and Morris Rath, the sensational short stop from the Pacific Coast league, had enlisted. This is a hard blow for Matty's club, for it breaks up his infield combination.

NO ACTION ON WAR POLICY.

American League Puts Off Discussion of Player Limit Until Today.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Club owners of the American League adjourned their annual meeting tonight until tomorrow without taking definite action toward adopting a policy to pursue in connection with the war. Questions of slashing the player limit, shortening the Spring training trips and other war measures will be taken up tomorrow.

Charles A. Comiskey of the Chicago Club was re-elected Vice President of the league. The new Board of Directors is composed of Phil D. C. Ball, President of the St. Louis Club; Frank Y. Navin, President of the Detroit Club; Dan R. Minor of the Washington Club, and B. F. Shibe of Philadelphia.

Opposition to reducing the player limit came from Colonel Jacob Ruppert, one of the owners of the New York Club, and President Comiskey of the Chicago Americans. "I think we should continue as in the past," Colonel Ruppert said. "We couldn't possibly get along with eighteen men. The lowest number in my judgment, would be twenty-one. That roster would give us seven pitchers, three catchers, six infielders and five outfielders. This number is necessary if we are to be prepared to face injuries and accidents to regular players."

There is a possibility that Del Pratt, second baseman with the St. Louis Americans, may be traded to New York before the end of the week. Colonel Ruppert, of the Yankees, said tonight that he was prepared to offer cash or players for him. Pratt has a $100,000 suit alleging libel pending against President Ball of the St. Louis club and is known to be anxious to play elsewhere.

HERZOG TO BE TRADED.

Giants' Captain Expresses Preference for Cubs, Braves, or Reds.

Another surprise for the baseball world was forthcoming last night when it became known that Charley Herzog, the energetic Captain of the champion Giants, was to be traded. Reports to this effect have been current since the magnates of the National League assembled for their annual meeting. At the close of the session last night Herzog sought out President Hempstead and told him that he wanted to be traded to Chicago, Boston, or Cincinnati.

Herzog's contract reads that he cannot be traded unless he desires to be, and this action leaves it to be assumed that Herzog has an attractive offer from one of these three clubs. Having closed a deal only Tuesday by which he obtained Alexander and Killifer from the Phillies, it is expected that President Weegham of the Cubs will make a strong bid for the services of the Giants' crack second baseman. The Giants would hardly part with Herzog in any transaction involving merely money, and therefore the deal that will be made will depend largely on what players McGraw most needs and wants.

BARROW RESIGNS OFFICE.

President of International League Quits After Salary Slash.

The tottering International League received another hard slow yesterday when Edward G. Barrow resigned from the office of President. On Tuesday the league clipped $5,000 off his salary, reducing his annual stipend to $2,500. President Barrow absolutely refused to consider such a cut, and promptly sent in his resignation. It is known that President Johnson of the American League would like to install Barrow as President of the Boston Red Sox, and this change will be brought about, if the American League is able to bring enough influence to bear on Harry Frazee, the present owner.

Barrow stated yesterday that he had other prospects in sight—a baseball job and a business offer. He stated to the International League club owners that if they wanted to reduce the International Class AA organization to the level of a Class B league, he did not care to figure in the slide. The collapse of the International has caused a lot of ill-feeling among the club owners, and, with Barrow gone, it was freely predicted yesterday that the organization would go to the wall before next season opens. Barrow has seen the organization through some troublesome times, and he kept it together by strenuous efforts when it was almost wrecked by the Federal League war.

BOXING MEN SUMMONED.

Magistrate Corrigan Orders 13 Persons from Postman A. C. to Appear.

Another blow at the efforts of the local promoters to revive boxing under the club membership plan was taken yesterday when Magistrate Corrigan, sitting in the Harlem Court, issued summonses for the appearance in court next Monday of thirteen persons concerned in the promotion of boxing exhibitions at the Postman A. C. of Harlem, last Friday night. The club was formerly known as the Harlem S. C. In the list of those summoned to appear are Ike Fordon and his brother, Joseph Fordon, managers of the club; Moe Smith, referee of the bouts, and the boxers who appeared in the exhibitions. Ticket-takers, doorkeepers and ushers were also hailed to court, charged with violating Section 1710 of the Penal Code, which prohibits the collection of money in lieu of admission fees at boxing shows.

Magistrate Corrigan issued the summonses on affidavits submitted by Detectives Gordon and Flattery, attached to Inspector Morris's staff. The summonses were made returnable in the Harlem Court next Monday.

CROWDS TRY OUT SKATES.

Van Cortlandt and Indian Lakes and Bronx River Attract Many.

The red ball sign, signifying permission to skate on the city's outdoor rinks, sent a host of enthusiasts yesterday to Van Cortlandt and Crotona Parks and the Bronx River. The lake at Van Cortlandt Park was thrown open to the public early in the morning, and while the crowd of skaters was slow in arriving, many had their first frolic before the ice was cleared at 10.30 last night. During the session policemen from the Kingsbridge station, themselves supplied with skates, patroled the lake. The ice was reported as about six inches thick, making it safe beyond question for skating. Park Commissioner Whitle waited until at least five inches of ice had formed before throwing open the skating centres.

In Crotona Park the scene of the sport was Indian Lake, and the Bronx River was also open. Residents of Brooklyn thronged the lake at Prospect Park. It is expected that with the prevailing weather conditions the various park lakes will be available to the public today.

CUB FIVE FOR FORDHAM.

Freshmen Will Keep Basket Ball Alive This Season.

Fordham University will have a freshman basket ball team this season. Permission was obtained yesterday to organize a five and a schedule of games with college club teams and high school quintets will be arranged before the Christmas recess. Basket ball probably will be restored as a 'Varsity sport after the war, and the freshman team will serve to bring out whatever talent is among the first-year men.

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To-day we are devoting the entire window display of our Fifth Avenue Store to an exhibition of a private collection of British Posters issued by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee of London during the first years of the World War.

It's a stirring showing—worth going out of your way to take a look.

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LEONARD FAR TOO CLEVER FOR CLINE

Champion Has Little Trouble in Gaining Honors of Six-Round Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Whatever aspirations Irish Patsy Cline may have had of succeeding to the lightweight championship were dispelled at the Olympia A. A. here tonight, when the world's title holder, Benny Leonard, defeated him in a six-round bout by a conclusive margin. It speaks well for Cline that he was able to stay the limit, for in the fifth round, under a heavy milling, he showed the signs of fatigue which seemed to indicate that a knock-out might end the fray.

Leonard didn't succeed in doing this, but this margin of advantage was not far short of the mark. In the final round Cline realized that the victory to which he had aspired was far out of his reach and that it behooved him to take every precaution to forestall a knockout. To this end he frequently rushed into clinches and now and again displayed the remnant of his cleverness by getting away from blows that Leonard intended to put his opponent out.

It was a fast bout from the start, and Cline showed to advantage in the second and third rounds, his furious pace smothering Leonard's attack, and earning for him an advantage on points. But the champion was never in any danger; in fact, he was never perturbed. Here and there Cline succeeded in ruffling Leonard's calm for a moment with a well directed blow that reached head or body, but the champion took things coolly, and Cline wore out the flush of his attack against a skillful defense, and in the last three rounds was forced himself to take the defensive.

It was a big crowd which saw the bout. Spectators were jammed in the aisles, and even the rafters offered seating accommodations to those who valued the spectacle above life or limb. Roughly estimated there were probably 3,000 people in the arena, and many outside were demanding admission when the doors were closed.

Cline was the first to appear, and he was closely followed by the champion. The weights of the men showed only a quarter of a pound difference between them. Cline weighed in at 134½, and Leonard 134¼. The opening round showed that Cline, no matter how high he may be rated as a boxer, is still the inferior of Leonard.

It is safe to say of the early rounds that Leonard had all the style and Cline all the aggressiveness. The champion met his opponent's quick rush at the outset with clever boxing that turned the hurricane of blows away harmless. Cline did put over several clean-cut blows, but they lacked the sting that was expected in his punches and some of them fell a bit short so that they did not carry their full power to Leonard's face.

Cline set out to show that he was far the superior, but he was met with tantalizing left jabs, and when the first round finished there was not a decisive mark in favor of either of the men. In the next two rounds Cline did his best work, but he had to pay dearly for any advantage which he secured.

It was a terrific pace which he maintained during this period of the bout that tired him and cut short his visions of a boxing title. He placed himself open to Leonard's attack in the subsequent rounds, but always guarded his jaw so well that the sleep punch was never put over.

After Cline had shot his bolt the gallery called for Leonard to finish off the bout as he has finished off so many before. The champion began the fourth round as if he would bring about such an ending. He whipped rights and lefts to Cline's face, beating a perfect tattoo, and Cline for the first time indicated a desire not only to go into clinches but to make them prolonged.

Leonard shot through two terrific uppercuts early in the fifth round, and they almost started Cline on the path to a knockout. The champion followed up his advantage, and, while Cline succeeded in planting some telling blows, one of which drew a trickle of blood from Leonard's nose, he could not stand up under the fire, and welcomed the clinches as a means of saving himself.

There was a furious bit of milling in the close of the round, and as Cline went to his corner his knees sagged and he slumped dejectedly into his chair. The rest gave Cline a new lease on his senses and he managed to put up a good fight to the end. Three times in the last round Leonard measured his opponent off for the final punch, and each time the blow went wild. Cline was still alert to the idea that he must protect himself and cleverly ducked the swings of the champion, even though his strength was ebbing rapidly.

ZBYSZKO WINS LONG BOUT.

Polish Wrestler Works Hard to Flatten Christensen.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, one of the foremost grapplers in the country, was forced to his limit for 27 minutes and 25 seconds last night before being able to pin the shoulders of Harry Christensen, the Danish mat artist, in one of the finish bouts at the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre. Christensen, looked upon as one of the cleverest wrestlers of his weight in this section of the country, gave his bigger and more experienced opponent an interesting combat for every minute the bout lasted, but the Pole, using his weight and superior knowledge to good advantage, triumphed with an arm scissors and wrist lock, after having Christensen on the defensive for the greater part of the bout.

The card last night was the dullest of the tournament thus far, and had it not been for the conversation injected by Sula Hevonpaa, the vituperative Finn, the crowd would have had an uninteresting evening. As it was, Sula, in a twenty-minute limit bout against Yusiff Hussane, the Balkan "Bone Crusher," furnished humor a-plenty, and enthused the crowd. The spectators unanimously voted that he be kept in the tournament when questioned by Joe Humphries, the announcer, who stated that because of the many falls he had sustained the peaceful Finn had been eliminated.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, (twenty minutes' limit.)—First bout—Tommy Draak, Holland, and George Manish, Serbian, wrestled to a draw. Second bout—Charles Pospishil, Bohemian, threw Harry Stevens, England, in 11:10 with a body scissors and double-Nelson hold. Third bout—Fred Pinkoff, Finn, threw Tom McDermott, Irish, in 16:35 with a flying Mare hold. Fourth bout—Sula Hevonpaa, Finn, and Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, wrestled to a draw.

Finish Matches, (two and a half hours' limit.)—First bout—Joe Rogers, New York, threw Pierre Le Beige, Belgium, in 11:35 with a leg and inside arm hold. Second bout—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., threw John Heracle, American, in 14:06 with a head lock. Third bout—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw H. Christensen, Dane, in 27:25 with an arm scissors and wrist lock.

Elimination Matches, (twenty minutes limit.)—John Heracle, Wilmington, Del., vs. Hans Assam, Cuban; Ivan Linow, Russian, vs. John Freberg, Swede; Wladek Zbyszko, Polish, vs. Demetrius Tofalos, Greek; George Manich, Serbian, vs. Frank Leavitt, United States Army.

Finish Matches, (two and one-half hours limit.)—Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, vs. Sula Hevonpaa, Finn; Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., vs. Charles Pospishil, Bohemia; Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. Pierre Le Beige, Belgian.

COLUMBIA LOSES A GUARD.

Farer Enlists, but His Running Mate, Farrell, Joins Squad.

Acting Coach Murray of the Columbia basket ball squad seems to have good material to pick from, despite the loss of Charley Farer, a 'Varsity guard from last year's quintet, who has enlisted. Tommy Farrell, Farer's running mate at guard last season, reported for his first workout yesterday. Farrell has been unable to appear before this on account of studies.

For forty minutes Murray put an informal 'Varsity through a scrimmage with a scrub five. Latour and Tomberg were at forward; Alexander at centre, and Farrell and Newman at guard, Latour and Farrell were regulars, and Alexander a substitute on last year's five, while Newman was ineligible. Tomberg, the fifth man, starred on the highly successful freshman quintet. Yesterday it was Tomberg and Newman, or Tomberg and Alexander that did most of the scoring against the scrubs, who in turn scored but six points. Toward the end of the practice the 'Varsity men took their time in passing, and traveled all around the scrubs.

LOW WINS NOVICE PLAY.

Defeats Felsen in Final Match of Straight-Rail Billiard Tourney.

The novice straight rail billiard tournament which has been in progress for some time ended last night with the playing of the final match at the Morningside Billiard Academy. M. Low, who had won the series played at Howison's rooms, was the victor in the final, in which he defeated Herman Felsen, the representative of the Morningside Academy, by 100 to 56. The winner made a high run of 16 and an average of 3 22-26. Felsen's high run was 14 and his average 22-26. There will be an exhibition billiard and fancy shot match tonight between Jacob Klinger and Hans Fitchhun for the benefit of the American Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund.

KRAMER REVENGES LOSS OF HIS TITLE

Great Cyclist Turns Tables on New Champion Before a Huge Crowd.

Frank Kramer of East Orange, the former cycling champion, showed a flash of the wonderful speed that has carried him to victory through a score of years at Madison Square Garden last night, when he defeated young Arthur Spencer of Toronto for the indoor championship. The Canadian defeated the veteran for the outdoor title at Newark last Summer, but Kramer pedaled his way back to popular favor with last night's triumph. Kramer won easily by nearly two wheel lengths in 2:56 3-5.

That the old-fashioned game of bicycle racing has taken the town by storm was shown by the great crowd which packed the Garden last night. More than 10,000 persons crowded all the nooks and corners of the big arena. Enthusiasm reached fever heat in the championship event when Kramer won his impressive victory.

There were four entries in the main event, Kramer, Arthur Spencer, Al Goullet, and Verri, the Italian. In the first heat Kramer beat Verri, and the second heat brought forth a thrilling sprint between Spencer and Goullet, in which Spencer fairly lifted his wheel over the finish mark inches in front of the hero of the late six-day grind. Goullet and Verri fought it out for third honors in a separate heat, Goullet winning.

The amphitheatre rumbled with cheers when Kramer and Spencer came out for the fight for first honors. Kramer went out and set a snail's pace. The riders just crawled along for half a mile, and then Spencer suddenly shot down the bank and took the lead. The Canadian held the advantage for less than a lap, for Kramer jumped into the lead and opened up a gap of several yards. Kramer kept up his fast pace, and, although Spencer made a desperate attempt to catch the veteran, Kramer went along at a fast clip and crossed the finish line an easy winner, by nearly two wheel lengths.

The half mile handicap for professionals was won by George G. Cameron, who had a handicap of fifty yards. Peter Drobach of Boston looked like the winner up to the bell lap, when Cameron beat him out by a narrow margin in the sprint.

Vincent Madona of Providence won an easy victory in the five-mile motor-paced race, defeating Clarence Wiley of Syracuse by nearly a lap in 8:37 1-5. In the first heat of this event Wiley won from Clarence Carmen, when Carmen dropped his pace during the fourth mile. In the second heat Madona won easily from Victor Smart.

Anthony Attardi of Unione Sportiva Italiana won the half-mile handicap for amateurs, with Fred Taylor second.

Taylor is from Newark and was runner-up for the amateur title last Summer. He is now a private at Camp Dix and has not been able to do any riding since joining the army. Young Taylor also got second place in the one-mile open for amateurs. The event was won by Chris Dotterweich of the National Turn Verein.

The summaries:

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Anthony Attardi, U. S. I., (40 yards;) Fred Taylor, (20 yards,) second; Chris Dotterweich, National Turn Verein, (10 yards,) third; John Fargo, U. S. I., (50 yards,) fourth. Time—0:50 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by George G. Cameron, New York, (50 yards;) Peter Drobach, Boston, (40 yards,) second; Tom Smith, Irvington, N. J., (40 yards,) third; Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, (40 yards,) fourth; William Hanley, San Francisco, (15 yards,) fifth. Time—0:56 4-5.

One Mile Match Race, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange; Arthur Spencer, Toronto, second; Alfred Goullet, Newark, third; Francesco Verri, Italy, fourth. Time—2:56 3-5.

Five-Mile Motor Paced Race, Professional.—Won by Vincent Madona, Providence; Clarence Wiley, Syracuse, second. Time—8:37 1-5.

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Chris Dotterweich, National Turn Verein; Fred Taylor, Newark, second; C. A. Osterritter, Bay View Wheelmen, third; Jerry Munfiato, Unione Sportiva Ittiliana, fourth. Time—2:15 2-5.

Ten-Mile Professional.—Won by William Spencer, Toronto; William Hanley, San Francisco, second; Frank Corry, Australia, third; Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, fourth. Time—22:25 2-5.

St. Paul's Quintet Wins.

In a rather loosely played game the St. Paul's School basket-ball quintet triumphed over the court representatives of St. John's Prep School on the former's court at Garden City yesterday by the score of 9 to 6.

HARVARD CLUB VICTORIOUS.

Takes Four of Five Squash Matches from Columbia Players.

Victories in four of the five matches contested yesterday gave the squash players of the Harvard Club, last year's leading club in point of tournament victories, the honors over the representatives of the Columbia Club in the second day's play of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League team tournament. The matches were decided on the Harvard Club's courts. D. McClave accounted for the only Columbia Club victory when he triumphed over J. W. Lee of the Harvard Club in a three-game match by scores of 11-15, 15-10 and 15-10. A. E. Ells and A. H. Lockett, of the Harvard Club, scored victories over R. L. Strebeigh and A. C. Scott, respectively. Lee defeated Strebeigh by 15-5 and 15-2, and Lockett also won in straight games, 15-12 and 15-5.

The summaries:

A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, 15-5, 15-2; A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, 15-12, 15-5; H. R. Heinsheimer, Harvard Club, defeated A. B. Chaedle, Columbia Club, 15-7, 15-10; A. O. Hoyt, Harvard Club, defeated F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, 15-2, 4-15, 15-3; D. McClave, Columbia Club, defeated J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, 11-15, 15-10, 15-10.

CYCLE TEAMS IN PACE RACE.

Four Pairs of Riders to Start in 24-Hour Contest Behind Motor.

A twenty-four hour motor pace team championship race will start in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, at 10 o'clock. Preceding the getaway there will be a series of amateur sprint races and a proessional match. In addition, "Daredevil" Schreyeer will again perform his sensational ride and dive, while Arthur Holden will repeat his dangerous back ride from the topmost rafter of the Garden.

Four teams will start in the motor pace race, and there will be two alternates. The riders are paired as follows: Oscar Egg and Vincent Madonna, Clarence Carmen and Fred Hill, Victor Linart and Frank Corry, and Percy Lawrence and George Wiley. The spare men are Eddie Madden and Fred Herbert.

This is the first time a team race behind the motor has ever been attempted. It is a hazardous race, and for that reason the alternates are necessary, in case of injury to any of the competing riders. These can then fill in whenever a man drops out temporarily, so that at least four riders and their pacemakers will be on the track at all stages of the race.

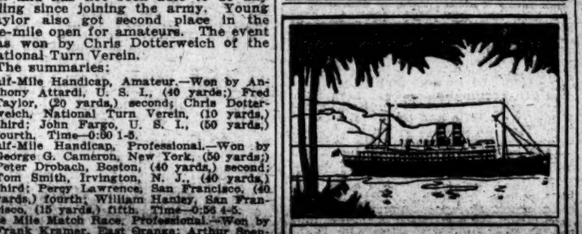
Egg was the real hero of the six-day race, while Madden and Corry annexed second prize. Egg holds the world's record for an hour behind the motor, while Linart is the European champion and Madonna the premier of Italian pace followers.

Berkeley-Irving Five Victors.

Berkeley-Irving School's basket-ball quintet defeated the Collegiate School five in an interesting game yesterday on the former's court by a score of 34 to 28. In the first half the victorious five showed to advantage by a score of 19 to 8.

Johnson Victor at Snooker Pool.

Roy Johnson defeated Frank Cole in a semi-final match of the Snooker pool tournament at Doyle's billiard rooms last night by the score of 150 to 98. The winner will meet J. Howard Shoemaker in the final on Monday.



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HOTEL WINDSOR, under new management, facing beautiful Hemming Park; $150,000 spent in improvements during summer of 1916. Robt. R. Meyer, Pres. J. E. Kavanaugh, Mgr., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.
HOTEL CLARENDON Seabreeze, Florida. and cottages. Directly on ocean. 18 hole golf course. Open Jan. 5. N. Y. Office, 1180 B'way.
ASHEVILLE, N. C., "Land of the Sky." 8¼ to 4 hours to military camps. Golf. Motoring. Mountains. For booklet and rates, write Board of Trade.

LEGAL NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE, COMPLAINANT, vs. THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAIL

PUT WIDE EMBARGO ON OCEAN FREIGHT

Committee of Railroad Executives Issues Sweeping Instructions to the Carriers.

MOVE TO CUT CONGESTION

Government Shipments Excepted from New Regulations—Pooling of Steamship Lines Suggested.

All railroads reaching the Atlantic seaboard were ordered yesterday to place an absolute embargo on all freight for export, except that for which permits have been issued by the Export Division of the General Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads. This regulation does not apply to freight for the United States Government. At the same time shipping companies were asked to pool their facilities for better service.

The action of yesterday was the final step in giving to the Export Division of the committee which operates the pooled Eastern roads absolute power over all exports, except those of the Government. A week ago the Export Division, directed by a committee of seven railway Vice Presidents, took over control of steel exports and announced that on Dec. 12 it would assume control of all exports in an endeavor to supply freight in a steady stream to the ports and only in such quantities as there were ships to load it. The move was undertaken by the railroads to prevent the congestion of cars at Atlantic ports and thus relieve the railroad situation all over the country.

In taking this action the General Operating Committee explained that "it is vitally necessary that there be thorough co-operation in the handling of freight for overseas shipment, so that the railway equipment which would otherwise be available for fuel, foodstuffs and Government freight shall not be used in moving traffics which cannot be promptly transshipped when it reaches tidewater."

Chairman George D. Ogden of the Export Division sent a letter yesterday to the Secretary of the Transatlantic Freight Conference in which he advocated the pooling of shipping facilities. The letter said:

"In pursuing the work of this committee there have been two matters under consideration which we would deeply appreciate if you would be good enough to take under consideration in the spirit of co-operation and the public interest under existing conditions, to wit:

"There is now in storage at the seaboard a large tonnage, at railroad terminals and in public storehouses, awaiting steamship space, and if entirely consistent, it would materially contribute to relief if for the present steamship lines, in contracting cargo, would give marked preference to the traffic now at the seaboard, rather than to book new business from the interior.

"There is another situation which our committee desires to respectfully submit to your organization, i. e., instances of overbooking steamships booked for specific sailing fails to arrive in time, thus involving a second engagement."

To meet this situation Chairman Ogden suggested, "in event it were practicable for the steamship lines, in such instances, to create a co-operative plan for the purpose of turning such belated shipments to other steamship lines that might have available space for the same foreign destination, thereby adopting, in substance, the same principle of coordination as has been recently undertaken among the railroads. The foregoing suggestions apply not only to transatlantic, but to freight for other foreign territory."

PENNSYLVANIA IN DENIAL.

No Cut in Philadelphia Express Trains Now, Says Statement.

The Pennsylvania Railroad issued a statement yesterday denying a report that it was to discontinue any of its regular two-hour express trains between New York and Philadelphia or that it had reached an agreement with the Philadelphia & Reading to divide the passenger service between these two cities, either in equal shares or in any other manner.

"The demand for transportation between New York City and Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Railroad exceeds the capacity of the trains now operated," said the statement, "and, as a large proportion of this traffic is for business purposes of the highest importance, which in relation to the conduct of the war—the question of curtailing the service presents a difficult problem.

"Consideration has been given to the possibility of some mutual reduction in the New York-Philadelphia service by both companies, but, owing to the difficulties in providing the public and the Government adequate accommodations, if any material reduction of the service is to be attempted, no conclusion has yet been reached."

Tile Men Held Under Sherman Act.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—Twenty-one contractors and retail tile dealers, present and former members of the Philadelphia Tile, Mantel and Grate Association, were held under $21,000 joint bail today in the Federal Court on a charge of conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

GOLD SEAL Champagne
Urbana Wine Company
Urbana, N. Y.

Edward B. McGrath, General Representative, 45 B'way. Phone Rector 4745

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(Entire Bldg.), opp. Sherry's
Modern Furniture, Books, Art Objects, Collection of Rare New England Rock Bars, Mirrors, Valuable English and Early Italian Paintings, Etchings, Old Prints, Tapestry Screens, Mirrors, Persian Rugs and other attractive appointments. Removed from No. 7 East 44th St. Also for account of Capt. Paul Phipps and Estate of late Mrs. Mary S. Leech. As already advertised. The sale will be conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 546-548 Fourth Avenue, at 26th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, Vob Press & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 1500.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 545 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National Franklin 2412.

BRAIDS AND BINDINGS Wanted.—All kinds, for cash. Farragut 3238.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., all shades, for cash. Bernstein, Bahn, De-costa Co., 38 West 32d. Madison Square 7069.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and lightweights; poplins and serge, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 384 4th Av.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open for Fall stockings and overcoatings, ¾ or 9-4 width. Any quantity. Chelsea 9920. D. Franklin & Son, 37 West 20th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Heavyweight velours, cheviots, 3-6-4, any quantity, for cash. Harris Pankin, 36 West 24th.

CLOAKS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring stocks and suits. 34 West 27th St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—We are looking at Spring samples of infants' and children's coats. Call between 9 and 11 and 3 to 5, freight entrance, fifth floor, 8 West 18th St.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 5. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on juniors', misses' and ladies' novelty coats of the better grade; all week. First floor, 15 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on Spring samples of coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples of ladies', juniors', and children's coats. 15 and 17 West 21st St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy juniors' coats. Rubin, 60 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring styles. 40 West 38d St., Room 1005.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring samples, better kind. 4th Floor, 12 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Spring styles. 19 West 27th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples better grade coats and suits. 310 6th Av., 8th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring samples. 11 East 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber placing early orders on snappy junior Spring coats. Call 22 West 32d, twelfth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, all week. 22 West 20th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples; also jobs in fur-trimmed coats. 1 West 29th, 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at popular-price suits and coats from 9 to 12. 142 West 29th St., 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber wants 1,000 Fall coats, for cash; must be cheap. Krieger Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 20th.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and Misses' Spring coats. 15 West 20th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, all week. Farragut 5160.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive; jobbers looking at Spring coats. 127 West 25th, 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 7th floor, 35 West 31st.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Fur Spring; better grade; 10 floor. 158 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, 124 West 30th, 6th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Spring juniors', ladies', better grade. 104 W. 27th, 1st floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Wanted.—For January sales. Meyer & Bernheimer, 15 W. 24th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 4th floor, 40 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Stylish stouts, cloths and silks. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 5th floor, 35 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at snappy styles. 20 West 20th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; looking all week. 38 West 25th, 10th floor.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Timme's and Dobson's in navy and black; also Raritan beaver, in all colors and stoney and striker; prints will pay spot cash. Call Granbery 6020, extension 112.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Wide and narrow wale; will pay spot cash. Chelsea 6461.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will buy quantity white, narrow wale; spot cash. Spring 8719.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy all close cuts in cotton goods. L 105 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Dress manufacturers attention: Selling organization with big following is open for a good line of popular priced dresses, have own office in New York; commission basis only. P. D., 270 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, silk, or jersey dresses, to close out. Wiener, 58 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Plain tailored; jobber placing sample orders. Call with samples all week, third floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,338 Broadway.

DRESSES and Skirts Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, better grade dresses and skirts. 10th floor, 11 W. 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line dresses; popular price. 15 West 20th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk samples for Spring. Call, all week, 1st floor, 32 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on Spring dresses. Call Spiro & Kutner, 270 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satins, georgettes, open for quantity for cash. Mad. Sq. 0050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at samples of all kinds. Hutner, 48 West 27th.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for large quantity of heavy quality Georgette; flesh, white; also lighter quality, at a special price. Joseph Rothbardt Co., 27 West 27th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Staple checks only. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock at 1,270 Broadway, Room 500.

KIMAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's; 46. L 123 Times.

OVERCOATINGS, Mackinaws, and Cloakings Wanted.—Bernstein Bros., 55 West 34 St.

POM POM Wanted.—Heavy American velour, Kersey, and serges, for spot cash. Spring 2671.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for reindeer and rookie. Farragut 5078.

RAINCOATS Wanted.—All kinds, to close out, cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 125 West 26th St.

SATEENS Wanted.—By manufacturer; black and white, also colored. Farragut 5782.

SERGES Wanted.—All qualities of Amoskeag serges; also all qualities of Whitman serges. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6311.

SERGES Wanted.—Andrews 1464; open to buy for cash quantities all colors; also any other mannish serges. Levenson & Satz, 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1265.

SERGES Wanted.—Arlington 104, 106, 90; Andrews 1464, Dunmore 6300, 6421, 6351; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany, Garfield & Whitman, for cash. Farragut 5160.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany, Garfield & Whitman, for cash. Farragut 5160.

SERGES Wanted.—2120, or similar; also Priscilla, for cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for quantity Jap silk, 24 mummy. Telephone Chelsea 5184.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber wants suits and coats, juniors' 15 sizes, at once. 106 Madison Av., 15th floor; ask for George Cohen.

SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on spring suits and coats. 130 West 22d St., 4th floor.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Silk jobber, placing orders on Spring numbers; show samples after 10. 1,123 Broadway, Room 614.

VELOURS Wanted.—Suit, weight, all colors; phone price and quantity. Murray Hill 5458.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0320 or S. & H., reindeer, and other shades. Shulman Bros., 108 West 37th.

VELOURS Wanted.—32046 or 11036; can use any quantities; reasonable. Merit, Farragut 5871.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—344, 11054, 13040, 13046, 18020. Farragut 5320.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe, light weight. Hyman & Binder, 138 W. 25th. Farragut 354.

VELOURS Wanted.—American style 544, 12009, 0360; also 00610 poplin. Farragut 3170.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11030, 13046, or Wyandot, will pay cash. Farragut 816.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—In all colors; spot cash. Chelsea 6019.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13046, 11050, 13030, and 18020. Leibman & Hurwitz, 1-3 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATHROBES.—Men's, cut from Lawrence individual blankets, well finished, $3; immediate delivery. F. W. Maas, 115 University Place. Stuyvesant 8259.

BATHROBES.—Men's, ladies', children's; immediate delivery. American White Goods, 140 West 22d.

BATHROBES.—Children's and ladies', to close out. Cornell Bathrobe, 36 W. 20th St.

BEAD NECKLACES.—Ladies' exclusive bead necklaces, something entirely new and different from anything shown in 5th Av. shops; Fall line ready. G. M. M., 134 Lincoln Av., Newark, N. J.

BRAIDS, buttons, Soutache, Trimmings.—To close out very cheap. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 8 pieces green and 15 pieces brown, $2.15 net; 1½c for sponging. Telephone 1212 Madison Square.

BURELLA.—100 pieces Baffin seal, 50 frames; also woolen. L 69 Times.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

CLOAKINGS.—Duval, style 60, Flagler green; other, melton serge 29030. Kaplan, 20 W. 22d St. Gramercy 1315.

COATINGS.—Heavy Harris & Stein 6000, Juilliard's 2002, Holden, Leonard Bollvia coatings, gabardine. Phone Louis, Greeley 8142.

COATS—Velour, all lined, all shades, kit cons, collar and cuff, $10.75; similar values in broadcloth and velour, fur-trimmed. Emanuel, 46 West 37th St.

COATS.—Velour du Nords, broadcloths, bolivias, buritas, &c., plain and fur trimmed, to close out. Meseritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Will close out 200 children's spring coats, sizes 6-14, in serges, checks, lightweight corduroys, &c., at $2.75 each. Rudinger Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials, fur-trimmed; popular colors, at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Uhlfelder Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—1,000 coats of the better grade at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St. Greeley 871.

COATS.—Headquarters on pompoms; self and fur trimmed; ask for special; all silk lined. Shapiro & Davis, 103 West 31st St.

COATS.—Closing out, 75, high-grade goods; bargains for the right party. S. Kurian, 63 W. 36th.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed, for December sales; close out $10.50 to $14.50. Hutner, 48 West 29th.

COATS.—Closing out, 75 high-grade; a good buy for the right party. S. Kurian, 63 W. 20th St.

COATS.—2 to 14 plush, corduroy, sibelines, selling below cost. Consolidated, 1,265 Broadway.

COATS—Jobs children's, infants' plush and corduroy; selling out below cost. Schwartz, 61 West 10th.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, to close out. Gerrond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—2,000 fur-trimmed and plain velours, pompoms, all shades; priced for January sales, 5 p. c. Cloak Co., 22 W. 32d, 6d floor.

COATS.—1,000 fur-trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pompoms, broadcloths, at price. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Ladies' velour coats with fur collars to close out cheap. The Aero Coat House, 31 West 24th St.

COATS.—To close out; Spring line now ready. Pinkus Bros., 106 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, will sell cheap. 1 Bellow & Sons, 10 West 24th St.

COATS.—Closing out high-grade velour coats, fur trimmed. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—300 different materials; close out very cheap. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—Closing out plushes, $9.50, $12.50, $14.50, &c. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses' sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies' sport coats, wool plaid; to close out at $3.25. 51 West 24th, 9th floor.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring, 1918; exclusive line. M. Hurwitz & Sons, 106 West 26th.

COATS.—400 fur-trimmed, to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 to close; last chance; price talks. Rush-Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—500, to close out, cheap. Rubin & Lilus, 30 W. 17th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Manufacturer's surplus stock disposed of by S. Herzog, 197 Greene St. Telephone Spring 5691.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.85. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Gentner, 334 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 334 4th Av.

DOLLS.—10 gross unbreakable composition, to close out. Dupler Novelty Co., 73 West Houston St.

DRESSES.—To close out at a price, velvets, silks, serges, jerseys, and evening dresses. Kaufman Bros. & Buchman, 122 West 26th St. Farragut 0186-7.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation, and evening dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—200 serge, silk, and velvet; to close out at a reasonable price. B. Herman, 140 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, sergés, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Gleckner, 49 West 27th.

DRESSES.—To close out, in silk jerseys and wool jersey evening dresses. Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 130 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—75 silk and serge dresses to close out. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses to close out. Militant Middy Co., 134 West 36th.

DOLLS and Pillow Tops.—Leather and felt; closing out. L 216 Times Downtown.

EIDERDOWN.—French & Ward's 578 white, also 52-inch white-black striped chinchilla and some small lots 36-inch and 40-inch woven dress goods. D. P. Stearns, 157 5th Av.

FOXES, sets, scarfs, Fox dyed; sacrifice. Barnett Fur Co., 60 9th Av.

GEORGETTES, all colors; immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 334 4th Av.

HOSIERY.—Silk and fibre, ladies' and men's, to close out cheap; also mill runs. Room 306, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 1147.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, jaspé color, sacques, paraglin. Grant, 1060.

KIMONOS.—Embroidered silk, cotton challies, lunch cloths, etc.; about 25,000; arrived late for season; at exact cost; will submit consular certified invoice. L 201 Times Downtown.

LEGGINS.—Jersey leggins, drawers, all colors and sizes in stock; right price. Hilpesch Phillips Co., 131 West 17th.

LINEN.—Union, French finish; 36-42 inches; close out. Chaiser, Farragut 3860.

MUFFLERS.—150 dozen men's mercerized knitted knit, assorted colors; also 60 dozen ladies' fibre silk, slightly imperfect; low price. Rushwick 3266.

PLUSHES.—High-grade plush for sale below mill prices. Farragut 3248.

POPLINS.—We have 35 pieces of heavy weight all wool poplins to close out at $1.92½; regular goods. Levenson & Satz, 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1265.

POPLINS—50610, Jamestown serges, range 600, ¾ wool, style 101, McKinney; other ¾ cloth; Spring 2571.

RAINCOATS.—5,000, all kinds; must be sold at any offer. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

RIBBONS.—18,000 yards, job lot; millinery, badges, &c. Mayflower, Madison Sq. 6900.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—U. S. 828, 235; Wallworth 8317, Gera 7007, Amoskeag 7002, 7120, 6120; quantity for immediate delivery. Levenson & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—200 pieces Whitman's 1210, 36-inch cotton warp, all navy; close out. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—Walworth 8317, Botany 809, Stevens 3850, Julliard's 54274. Phone Vanderbilt 4065.

SERGES.—31288-7006-1464 Panama, 228 cotton; black and white check. Gramercy 8148.

SERGE.—Eight pieces black Cleveland Mills, Gram. 1050.

SERGE.—164 Whitman, $1.77½; 60, $2; 9036 American, $2.10. Eastadter, 3284 Stuy.

SERGES.—Whitman's 94, navy, 5 pieces. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES.—36-in. cotton warp, 3850 Hamilton, 43c net. Left. Morningside 5407.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Camisoles, large quantities; exceptional value; immediate delivery, Hamburg, 187 Richmond St., Brooklyn. Telephone 7471 Cypress.

SILKS—Plain and fancy taffetas, colors and blacks, beautiful combinations, exceptional values; peau de Cygne at 82½c, in full line of colors. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

SKIRTS—200 skirts, poplins, serges, mixtures, at $2.50. Scribner, 19 West 20th. Chels. 9828.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring 8-0, white and black, carded, $1.90 great gross. Dodge, 32 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1696.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kersmi, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Specializing for January sales; Fall and advanced Spring styles; great values. Shapiro & Davis, 132 West 21st.

SUITS of the better grade in silvertone and velour for early showing. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 150 West 25th.

SUITS. — High-class broadcloths, poplins, serges. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

TRIMMED HATS.—Closing out high class at reasonable prices. 2,427 B'way (89th St.)

TRUNKS.—Two new Bal wardrobe trunks, suitable for cloaks, suits, or dress lines. L 112 Times.

UNDERWEAR.—500 dozen woolen, cotton knit underwear samples, to close out at once. Simon Engler & Son, 420 Broadway.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS.—K 544, O 385, and 15020; also broadcloth, black and colors. Gramercy 2901-2.

VELOURS.—All colors, heavy and medium weight; also velveteens, 36 inches wide, navy and green, at a price. Farragut 3385.

VELOURS.—American 844, 18020, 18045. Call in person, 223 5th Av., Suite 1008.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salt's; quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 3171.

VELVETEENS.—30 to 36 inches wide; remnants, 2 to 20 yards; black and colored; by pound or yard. Plejan, 610 Broadway, Spring 5010.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

WAISTS.—800 Georgetts and crepe, regular $3.75 and $4.50, at $2.75. Hamburg, 187 Richmond St., Brooklyn. 7477 Cypress.

WOOLEN GLOVES, PUTTEES.—Half hose, army standards; wholesale only. B. B. Sudbury & Co., Mtrs., 348 Broadway.

WOOLENS AND SILK.—Odd lots to sell. 298 5th Av., fifth floor.

YARNS.—Hand knitting yarns, wool and worsted, khaki, gray, and colors; immediate delivery, quantity from stock. Bushwick 4956. Masters Yarn Agency, Brooklyn.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting, khaki, gray; prompt and future shipments; quantities dealers and supplied. Mayflower, Madison Sq. 9880.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1520.

YARN.—Khaki, gray; prompt delivery; any quantity; samples submitted. Bond, 15 East 12th.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS and sub-manufacturers wanted with 418, 427, and 1433 crepe de chine and georgette waists; with own samples, for the spring. Call at once. Will furnish own materials if necessary. Kayanee Waist Co., 29 West 30th St., 4th floor.

CONTRACTORS on fine silk waists will give quantity finished in their shops with or without samples. J. D., 219 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS Wanted with dresses for Spring; call all week, with samples; orders placed. 6th floor, 38 West 31st St.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced petticoat salesman to sell popular line silk and cotton petticoats; exceptional proposition for live wire hustler; established trade will be turned over; salary or commission. Z 200 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Good opportunity for a reliable man with big following in Middle Western and New England States, wanted; reputable cloak and suit house; only those who can furnish highest references need apply; salary or commission. Z 257 Times Annex.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man in wholesale house; one with some experience in the novelty trade preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary wanted. L 120 Times.

MODELS Wanted.—Stylish models, 16 size, for suits and dresses; good salary, long season. Apply J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av.

SILK SALESMAN, well acquainted with the dress and allied trades; salary or commission; give full particulars. L 113 Times.

AISLE MANAGER wanted for ready-to-wear store out of town; excellent opportunity for right man. L 118 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE of New York house, visiting South and Southwestern cities, desires represent established house as side line. M 11 Times.

BUYER.—Long experience jobbing business, jewelry, novelties, general mdse. N 142 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@5½ p. c. for the best names Tuesday " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Would End Returned Goods Evil.

Buyers of women's neckwear throughout the country are being asked by the Women's Neckwear Association, the office of which is at 200 Fifth Avenue, to co-operate in the elimination of the returned goods and cancellation evils as matters of war economy. The movement is based on the scarcity, high cost, and need of conservation of materials at this time, as well as on the need of lightening the present burden on the country's transportation systems. In the latter case, it is pointed out, returns not only require a double handling—shipping out and back—but, if the manufacturer is lucky enough to resell the goods, a third shipment is necessary. A third point is that, with labor scarcer than for many years, if not ever, newer goods are being made up this season. When they are thrown back on the manufacturer at the last moment they not only represent wasted labor, but also lost profit for the maker and some other retailer who might have got and kept the goods had the first buyer not grabbed them and later sent them back.

Cold Hampers Drug Deliveries.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that trading in drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals has been hampered in the last week by the severe cold, which delayed deliveries. The scarcity of many articles and the increased cost of many of the crude drugs caused further advances in price. The declines were few and unimportant. Botanical drugs of various kinds show unprecedented strength, owing to short supplies. Smaller supplies of mercury and a renewal of demand resulted in a sharp advance by second hands. Nitrate of silver advanced in sympathy with the higher price of silver. Adulterated saccharin, offered as pure, but at cut prices, unsettled the market for that commodity. Expectorant drugs are scarce, due to the active demand for them.

To Auction Australian Wool.

The first sale of 4,736 bales of Australian wool recently received in this country will be held on Thursday, Jan. 3, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Trade Room Floor at 4 P. M. The wools will be on show in the warehouse of Railswell, Jones & Donald, 415 Summer Street, Boston, on Dec. 31, Jan. 2, and Jan. 3. The offerings will comprise 1,100 bales of superior Merino combing, 1,300 shafty top making Merino, 800 clothing wool, 64-70, and 1,600 combing Merino pieces and bellies, free of nearly free. Two ships bringing the remaining quantity of about 46,000 bales are due in Boston shortly, and this wool, according to an announcement by the Textile Alliance, Inc., should all be here by the end of the year. Further auctions will be arranged at as early a date as possible. Admission to these auctions will be by ticket only, which may be obtained from the Boston office of the Textile Alliance, 4 Liberty Square.

Bates Gingham Prices Made.

Prices on Fall, 1918, lines of Bates fabrics for the jobbing and cutting-up trades were made yesterday by Bliss, Fabyan & Co. The new figure on 26-inch Bates seersucker is 22½ cents, regular, while the quotation on 32-inch Bates zephyr gingham is 23½ cents. The new prices show advances of 4 to 6 cents a yard over the corresponding quotations made last year at the opening of the Fall, 1917, season.

Restricts Exports of Woolens.

Members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association have received a notice from Eugene L. Lesinsky, general manager of the association, advising them against accepting orders for goods made wholly or in part of wool for shipment to any point outside of the United States or its possessions. The association has been informed, by the Bureau of Export Licenses, according to Mr. Lesinsky, that applications for permission to export will be considered favorably only on orders taken before Sept. 25. Manufacturers having such orders are advised to notify the Textile Alliance Inc., 45 East Seventeenth Street, to this effect and to accompany their application to the War Trade Board at 45 Broadway, with a letter from the Textile Alliance showing that the goods in question are a portion of such order.

Less Goods Returned.

Reports from the local coat and suit trade indicate that there has been considerable improvement this Fall in the matter of returned goods. One manufacturer reports that never before has he had so small a percentage of goods returned as he has this season. He attributes it, for one thing, to careful buying last Summer and Fall, and to under, rather than over, buying. While this condition is more or less general throughout the trade, there are exceptions. A suit manufacturer said his returned goods this year had been a trifle greater than the same period a year ago. "While most of these were returned on technicalities," said this manufacturer, "I believe that had the market been better these technicalities would never have been taken advantage of."

The Hardware Situation.

The household hardware market in this city was described yesterday by a prominent authority in the trade as "spotty." The buying is said to be mostly on a hand to mouth basis to cover immediate needs during holidays. A substantial buying movement, however, is expected to set in after the first of the year. There also is said to be some likelihood of higher prices after Jan. 1. Builders' hardware continues quiet with very little prospects of renewed activity in the immediate future. There is some speculation as to what Spring business will develop this year. Many in the trade are anticipating something of a revival, though as yet it cannot be said that there has been any concrete evidence of it.

Garden Hats Coming Back?

It would seem as though the old-time garden hat for women would be back into vogue again next Spring. The use of flowers and fruits in trimming straw shapes for the Spring trade has been quite extensive this year, and is reported to have attracted a good deal of favorable attention from buyers. The Palm Beach trade is said to be trying them out, and apparently they have been well received so far. Many colored ribbons are used in conjunction with flowers, fruits, and leaves. These trimmings seem to be as well liked on the small shapes as on the larger ones.

Bimetallism Might Help Business.

The proposal to establish a new international monetary system, into which silver would enter and have a fixed value of $1 an ounce, has been well received in certain quarters of the silverware trade, especially among sterling silversmiths. For one thing, it was said yesterday, setting a standard value of $1 an ounce on silver would give the manufacturers a fixed base on which to price their wares, and a base that would not be high enough to put a burden on the ultimate buyer, and thereby lessen business. How badly the silversmiths have been bothered by a fluctuating silver market this year is shown by the fact that no less than seven distinct changes of prices on finished wares have taken place, each sharp rise in silver bringing a markup and each slump the reverse. With thousands of pieces to be repriced each time the labor involved was by no means small.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Twenty-four hours in which to mull over the Government's figures concerning the cotton crop did not awaken much of a response on the part of gray goods buyers yesterday. Printcloth users were far from being active seekers after goods, and on coarse goods in general, relatively firmer than on printcloth yarn fabrics. Thirty-inch 3.25-yard drills, for instance, were held at 17¼ cents for spots, with prices on contracts tapering off to 17 cents, according to position. Sheetings were again steady on the basis of 14½ cents for nearby 40-inch 4.25s, and 15 cents for 50-60, four yards. Some houses, however, were asking a quarter of a cent more for the latter goods for December delivery. Nearby printcloths from first hands were more or less nominally firm at these levels:

30-inch, 80-80s...15¾c 38½-inch, 64-60s...12c
39-inch, 72-76s...15c 38½-inch, 64-56s...11½c
39-inch, 68-72s...13½c 38½-inch, 60-52s...10¾c
39-inch, 64-44s...12½c 38½-inch, 60-48s...10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...12½c 27-inch, 64-60s...8½c

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

Moderate Buying in Mediums for Government Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Business in wool has been fairly quiet, but with no weakness. Moderate buying on medium wools for Government purposes has been going on. The offering of overcoating fabrics by the American Woolen Company was the most interesting and important development during the week. That the offering came earlier than a year ago was a cause of some comment. It is undoubtedly the result of general conditions.

"In the cotton goods market there is some uncertainty with distribution less than it has been in recent weeks. Prices still remain high, and few are inclined to offer concession from the high quotations. The outlook is for continued high prices, but there are many features which might upset the market, and on this basis buying is decidedly a speculation."

BUSINESS NOTES.

A cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at London says that the Egyptian Government has prohibited the exportation of cotton except under license from the general officer commanding. A Cotton Export Regulation Committee has been set up in Egypt, which will allocate quantities to be exported to each country from Sept. 1 last. Licenses will be given to each exporter on the bases of exports in recent years.

Twenty-five individuals and firms were admitted to membership in the Silk Association of America yesterday at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

NATHAN BROWN, President of the B. & L Auto Lamp Co., residing at 203 West 98th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,773 and claims, the amount of which is unknown, being indebtedness of the B. & L Auto Lamp Co. The Hudson Trust Co. is creditor for $3,750.

I. FRIEDMAN & CO., manufacturers of petticoats at 45 West 18th St.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by Joseph Shuback, a creditor for $500. Liabilities are stated to be $15,000 and assets $4,000.

SAMUEL BOTKIN.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 4 against Samuel Botkin, confectioner, at Yonkers, for lack of jurisdiction. The bankrupt died on Dec. 10.

LA ROY SHOP, cloaks, dresses, and waists, at 243 Grand St.—Judge Manton has appointed Myles Purvin receiver. Liabilities are $14,000 and assets $6,000.

JANE BLANEY.—Judge Manton has appointed Mortimer S. Brown receiver for Jane Blaney, dressmaker at 516 8th Av.

ERNEST G. KEMP, coal dealer at 190 Greenwich St., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $34,898 and assets of $54,342, consisting of stock, half a ton of coal, $5; twenty trucks and four horses, $1,200; safe, horses, $1,000; scales, $150; cash in bank, $70, and 900 shares of Mutual Fuel Corporation, value unknown. Among the creditors are Sarah Kemp, $8,000; John Kemp, $3,000; Kemp, $3,128; Dickson & Eddy, $3,068, and Auto Car Sales Co., $2,378.

SACHS & DONEGAN, manufacturers of dresses at 135 West 17th St., have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,906 and assets of $2,435, consisting of stock, $750; fixtures, $200, and accounts, $1,485.

ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES CO.—H

Short Time Investments

issued by public utility companies of recognized standing.

Prices to yield from about 7% to 7½%

Circulars on request

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and the Surtax

$500,000

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF
THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

4% School Bonds

Dated January 1, 1918
Due January 1, 1938

Price to Yield 4.60%

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Canadian Government & Municipal Bonds

Yield 5½% to 6½%

Principal and interest payable in New York

Send for Circular A-63

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Chesapeake & Ohio

Convertible 4½s

DUE FEBRUARY, 1930

To Yield about 8¾%

First maturing obligation of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

After payment of all Fixed Charges, the road is earning over 10% on its $63,000,000 Capital Stock.

Blodget & Co.
24 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Legal Investments, and Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York.

Municipal Bonds

Municipality.	Rate.	Maturity.	Yield.
Albany, N. Y.	4.50%	1920-32	4.40%
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	5.00%	1919-27	4.50%
Northport, N. Y.	4.75%	1919-26	4.50%
Yonkers, N. Y.	6.00%	1919	4.60%

Send for our descriptive circular on above and numerous other issues. Yielding from 4.40 to 4.65% income.

H. A. KAHLER & CO.
125 Broadway, New York
Telephone 7251—Cortlandt.

SHORT TERM SECURITIES

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Members
New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Little Resistance Offered to Check Slump, Which Carries Issues to New Lows.

Many issues on the Stock Exchange established new low records in yesterday's continuation of the new slump which has set in. There was a pronounced increase in activity, mostly due to real liquidation of holdings rather than to short selling. Declines were general and ran up to 3 and 4 points for many issues. Stocks which had resisted pressure when the rest of the list was heavy, joined the downward movement yesterday and received very little support from investment buying. There was a slight rally in a few issues before the close, but most stocks ended the session at or near their low prices for the day. In the bond department the foreign issues continued their decline, the Anglo-French 5s attracting considerable attention by selling down to 85. No class of security was exempt from the selling, and while the technical situation is such that there was no alarm, sentiment is greatly depressed at the failure of the extraordinary yields made possible by present quotations to attract any considerable amount of new buying.

Traders were inclined to lend a ready ear to the faintest whisper of bad news from the Western front, and a number of foolish rumors were put in circulation in an effort to satisfactorily account for the drastic declines. As a matter of fact, the break has no doubt been largely due to liquidation, much of it unavoidable, brought about for the purpose of writing down paper losses before the close of the year and by the need for funds with which to meet tax payments or fortify working capital. The Anglo-French bonds, for instance, were taken in large amounts by manufacturing companies in payment for war materials, and in many cases they have been sold in preference to being pledged as collateral for additional loans.

If the income tax law allowed returns to be made up on the basis of an annual balance sheet to be struck at the close of the year a great deal of liquidation which has been taking place would have been avoided. An investment house which has carried much of its capital in securities which are quoted well below the price at which they were bought can only receive the benefit which results from offsetting gains by losses through actually accepting the losses shown by prevailing quotations. Another disturbing factor in the situation is the news from Washington indicating a probable refusal of the Administration to accept the railroad executives' views as to the best way out of the intolerable transportation tangle.

The security markets have discounted all of the unfavorable developments in sight and apparently others that should never materialize. The result has been to put bonds of the very highest class down to a basis that would hardly be justified if the worst fears were realized. The process cannot go on for many days at the rate held in the past two sessions. In some quarters it is believed that the present movement will soon be succeeded by a dull market in which prices will drift without definite trend until improvement in the war outlook starts the inevitable recovery. Call money loaned again yesterday at 6 per cent. throughout the session, with an ample supply of funds available at that figure.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Gilt-Edged Securities and Colonial Bonds Are Steady.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The stock market was dull and uninteresting today. No inclination to expand business was noticeable anywhere. Gilt-edged securities and Colonial bonds were steady and Russian bonds a shade firmer, but the other sections dropped and shipping shares were affected by realizing.

Tin stocks were firmly held following the advance of the metal to a new high record. Money and discount rates were quiet.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 59 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 22 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 5 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	5½
Low	5	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@6%	Sixty days	5¼@6%
Ninety days	5¼@6%	Ninety days	5¼@6
Four months	5¼@5¾	Four months	5¼@6
Five months	5¼@5¾	Five months	5¼@6
Six months	5¼@5¾	Six months	5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¾@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Cleanup.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	— .00⅜
Cables	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	— .00⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	13.25	13.20	13.25	..
Cables	13.50	13.40	13.50	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.73⅜	5.71⅛
China—		
Hongkong	73.60	73.25
Peking	100.00	100.25
Shanghai	102.00	102.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10 Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1823 Italy	8.48	8.47
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.25	52.50
Yokohama	52.25	52.50
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	13.25	13.50
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	25.25	25.62½
Copenhagen	32.00	32.00
Christiania	23.75	23.62½
19.295 Spain	24.18	24.25
South America—		
32.42 Rio	28.13	20.50
42.44 Buenos Aires	47.16	47.36
5.1826 Switzerland	4.34¼	4.32¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $332,277,761; balance, $38,867,836; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,978,813; Federal Reserve credit balance, $20,295,422.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@50c discount; San Francisco, 10c par; Montreal, 1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¼d. unchanged; in New York, 82¾c. unchanged; Mexican dollars, 66½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$6,542,148	$17,084,258
Ord. internal rev.	27,122,921	225,052,060
Income tax	2,280,508	34,751,811
Miscellaneous	5,121,494	24,866,343
Total receipts	$39,075,993	$301,754,273
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	167,438,437	1,314,505,910
Excess of total rcts. over total disburse.	18,217,052	684,853,177
Expenditures	206,512,453	2,018,200,383

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	758,334	1,710,806	623,902
Year to date	176,006,527	216,354,053	166,330,425

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
..	2¼	300	Ajax Rubber	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
..	..	1	Alaska Gold Mines	47	47	47	47	— 1½
..	..	200	Albany & Susquehan	180	180	180	180	..
15½	16	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16	16	15½	15½	— ½
68½	70	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70	70	70	70	..
72½	73	200	Amalgamated Agricul. Chem	72	72	72	72	— ⅝
..	..	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	70	70¾	67	67	— 3¾
31⅛	31¼	7,600	Am. Can	32	32¾	31	31	— 1
60¼	61	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	61	61	61	61	— 2½
..	23½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	23	23	23	23	— 1
97	98	100	Am. Express	80	80	80	97	..
80	90	300	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ¾
11	11¼	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	51	51	50	50	— 1½
49¾	50	100	Am. Ice	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ½
10½	11	2,400	Am. International	48	48¼	47	47	— 1½
48	48¼	1,000	Am. Linseed	24½	24½	23⅞	24⅛	— ½
24	24½	3,210	Am. Locomotive	49½	49⅝	47¾	47¾	— 1½
47¾	48½	200	Am. Malting	10	10	10	10	— ½
9⅝	10	11,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70	71¼	67¾	67¾	— 2½
67¾	67⅝	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103¼	103⅝	100	100	— ⅞
99½	100½	1,700	Am. Steel Fdries	53⅜	53⅜	51	51	— 3
51	52½	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref	94	94	93	93	— 1½
93	94	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
108	108	5,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	53¾	54	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
52⅝	53⅛	1,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	101	102¼	100¾	100¾	— 1¼
100½	101	5,300	Am. Tobacco	133¾	136¼	133	135	+1¾
134	135	5,800	Am. Tob. pf. new	80	80	80	80	— 1
85	90	100	Am. Tob. pf. old	41	41	40½	40½	— ½
40	40½	300	Am. Woolen	39	39	39	39	— ½
85½	90	100	Am. Woolen pf	20	20	19¾	20	— ½
19	20	500	Am. Writing P. pf	12	12	12	12	..
12	13½	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	42	42	42	42	..
41½	44	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	55	56	53½	53½	— 1½
53⅞	54	12,100	Anaconda Copper	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
½	1	200	Assets Realization	..	..	..	..	..
..	56	200	Associated Oil	56	56	56	56	— 1¾
78⅜	79½	3,080	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80	80¾	78½	78⅝	— 1
79	80	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	90	90	90	90	..
8½	9	100	At., Birm. & At.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	— ¼
81	85	400	Atlantic Coast Line	53	53	53	53	— 1
90¼	90¾	2,400	At., Gulf & West I.	92½	94	90½	91	— 1½
50¾	51½	6,300	Baldwin Loco	52½	53	50¾	51	— 1½
46	46½	3,400	Baltimore & Ohio	46½	47⅛	45	46	— ⅞
52¾	53	300	Baltimore & O. pf	53¾	53¾	53	53	— ⅞
87	88	600	Barrett Co	89½	89½	88	88	— 1½
98	100½	100	Barrett Co. pf	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ½
68¾	69	2,500	Bethlehem Steel	72½	72⅞	70¾	70¾	— 3½
69	69	51,800	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	72¾	73½	69¾	69¾	— 1½
96¾	97¾	1,900	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	— 2½
36½	37	5,400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	30	39	36½	37	— ½
105¾	107	1,000	Burns Brothers	106	106¼	105¼	105¼	— 1½
13¾	13¾	900	Butte & Superior	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
10¾	11½	900	California Petrol	11	11	11	11	— 2½
31½	34	900	California Pet. pf	34	34	32	32	..
57½	61	100	Calumet & Arizona	127½	128¾	126	127¼	— ¾
127	127¼	20,700	Canadian Pacific	60½	60¾	57¾	57¾	— 3½
57¾	58	8,100	Central Leather Co	28	28	27	27	— 1½
28¼	28	200	Cerro de Pasco	62¼	62½	62	62	— 1
62	62½	200	Chandler Motor	44¾	44¾	43	43	— 1½
42½	43¼	3,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	8	8	8	8	..
7½	8	100	Chicago & Alton	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
6¾	7	400	Chi. Great Western	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
19½	20	200	Chi. Great West. pf	37	37¼	35¾	36	— ½
36¼	37	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	67	67	66	66¾	..
66½	67	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	90¾	90¾	88	88	— 3
87½	89	700	Chi. & Northwest'n	17¼	17¾	16½	16¾	— 1
16¾	17¼	3,500	Chi., R. I. & P. c	46	47	46¾	46¾	— 2½
46	47	1,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	46½	46¾	46¾	46¾	— 2¼
36½	37½	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	36¾	37¼	36¼	37¼	— 2¼
13¾	14¼	800	Chile Copper	14	14¼	13¾	13¾	— 1¾
29½	29¾	3,200	Chino Copper	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	— 1¾
41	46	100	Cluett, Peabody	46	46	46	46	— 2½
31	31	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	32¾	32¾	30	30	— 2½
19½	20	200	Col. & Southern	20	20	20	20	— ½
28¼	29	500	Columbia Gas & El	28⅝	28¾	24	24	— 1½
22	27	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	24	24	24	24	— 1½
80½	82	1,000	Consolidated Gas	82½	82¾	80½	80½	— ¾
80	85	400	Continental Can	80½	80½	80	80	— 3
27¾	27¼	10,800	Corn Products Ref	30	30	27¾	27¾	— 1
80	90	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	— 1
48½	48¾	8,300	Crucible Steel	87¼	87½	86	86	— 2
85	86	100	Crucible Steel pf	89	89	89	89	..
26	26¼	5,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	26¾	26¾	25¾	26	— 1
17¾	17⅞	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
135	136	400	Cub.-Am. Sugar x d.	137½	138	135	135	— 3¼
150	154	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	— ½
95	97	100	Delaware & Hudson	93½	94½	92½	92¾	— ¾
92½	94	1,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
11	12	100	Distillers' Secur	29	29¾	27	27	— 1
26¾	27¼	7,900	Duluth, S. S. & A	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
..	2½	100	Elec. Storage Bat	48	48	47	47	— 1
40	47	300	Erie	14¾	14¾	13⅜	13¾	— ¾
13¾	13⅞	3,900	Erie 1st pf	20	20½	19¾	20	— ½
19¾	20	1,900	Federal M. & S. pf	29	29	28	28	— 2
25	30	200	Federal M. & S. pf	32	32	31	31	— 2½
30½	31	1,200	Gaston, W. & W	122¼	122¼	121¼	121¼	— 1½
121¼	122	5,600	General Electric	84½	85	84¾	84¾	— 1½
84½	85	6,800	General Motors	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
34¾	35½	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	87	87	84¾	84¾	— 3
84	85	2,000	Great Northern pf	24	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
23¾	24	2,200	Gt. N. ctfs. for o. p.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	— ½
36	37¼	100	Greene-Cananea	84	84	83	83	— 1
82	87	200	Gulf States Steel	37	37	36	36	— 1
35	36½	200	Hartman Corp	29¾	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
29¾	29¾	800	Haskell & Barker	90	90	88½	89¾	— 1½
88½	91	700	Illinois Central	41¾	41¾	39¾	39¾	— 1½
39½	41	4,200	Inspiration Copper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6¼	6½	1,300	Interboro Consol	41¾	41¾	39¾	39¾	— 2⅜
40	41	1,600	Interboro Con. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
10¾	13	100	Int. Agricultural	107½	107½	107	107	— 1
107	110	600	Int. Harvester, N.J.	52	52	52	52	..
51½	60	100	Int. Harvester Corp	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— 2½
17⅞	18	10,800	Int. Mer. Marine	90¼	91¼	89½	89½	— 2½
86¾	87	35,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	— 1½
24½	24¾	5,300	Int. Nickel	23	23¼	22	22	— 1½
..	220	800	Int. Paper	53½	53½	53½	53½	— 1½
51¾	52½	900	Int. Paper pf. stamped	16¾	16¾	15½	15½	— 1½
15¾	16¾	300	Kansas City South	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— 1
46	47	100	Kan. City South. pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— 1
37	38½	100	Kelly Spring Tire	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
29¼	29¾	5,300	Kennecott Copper	70	70	67½	67½	— 1
76¾	76¾	5,000	Lackawanna Steel	13	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
12½	13	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	52½	52½	51¼	51½	— 1½
51¼	52	1,200	Lehigh Valley	132	132	132	132	+1
132	172	100	Liggett & Myers	101¼	101¼	100½	100½	— ½
100	101	600	Liggett & Myers pf	148	148	146	146	..
13¾	16	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	100	100	100	106½	— 1½
106	107	1,300	Louis. & Nash	71½	71½	71½	71½	— 3½
71	75	100	Mackay Cos	97	97	97	97	— 3
93	97	200	Manhattan Elev	22	22	21	21	— 2½
21	22½	800	Maxwell Motors	50¾	53¾	49	49	— 2½
48	50	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	— 3¼
15½	19	5,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	46	47	43¼	43¼	— 2½
43	44	6,100	May Dept. Stores	71¾	73¾	71	71¾	— 2½
71¼	71¾	5,000	Mexican Petroleum	26½	26¾	26	26	— ½
23¼	26	1,133	Miami Copper	80	80	80	80	..
..	1	100	Michigan Central	40¾	42¾	40¾	41	— ½
40¾	41	6,900	Midvale Steel	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
7½	7¾	300	Minn. & St. L. new	4	4	4	4	— ¼
4	4½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	21¾	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¼
21¼	21¾	4,500	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	38½	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
38	39	500	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	61	61	60	60	— 1
60	61	300	Montana Power	26¾	26¾	26	26	— ¼
26	27	300	National Acme	90	90	90	90	..
89½	93	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	105	106	105	106	— ½
104	107½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	60	60	60	60	— 3
55	60	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— 2
21¼	21½	1,800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	33¼	33¾	32	32	— 1
32	33	1,700	Nat. Enam. & St	42¼	42¾	41½	41½	— ⅝
41	41½	200	Nat. Lead	17¾	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	2,400	Nevada Con. Copper	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
18	19½	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	69¾	70	161½	65½	— 1¾
90½	100	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	68	68¾	64½	64½	+ ½
65	65½	6,200	N. Y. Central	14	14	14	14	..
14	15	200	N. Y. Chi. & St.	41	41	41	41	+1
36	46	100	N. Y., O. & St. L. 2d pf	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
13	13	100	N. Y. Dock	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
26	29	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	28	29	27½	27½	— 1½
15	19	400	N. Y. Ont. & West	18	18	17¾	17¾	— 1½
98	98¾	3,700	Norfolk & Western	90	96	96	96	— 2½
81½	82	4,500	Northern Pacific	82	82½	78¼	80	— 2½
61	64	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	62	62	62	62½	— 1
32¼	32½	5,900	Ohio Cities Gas	33½	33⅝	32¼	32½	— 1
25	25½	500	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25	— ½
17	18	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	17	17	17	17	— ½
16	18	5,067	Penn. R. R.	44	44¼	43½	43½	— ½
43½	44	200	People's Gas, Chi	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
36	37	700	Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	6	— ½
13½	14	100	Pere Marquette	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ½
24	24½	600	Philadelphia Co	25	25	24½	24½	— ½
30	31	200	Pierce-Arrow	30	30	30	30	— 2
90	91	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	91	91	91	91	— 10
50	50	400	P. C., C. & St. L.	50	50	50	50	— 3½
43	43	800	Pitts. Coal	43½	44¼	40¾	40¾	— 3½
74	74	500	Pitts. Coal pf	74	74½	74	74½	— 4
20	20	500	Pitts. & West Va	20	20½	20	20	— ½
57	57	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	57	57	56	56	— 2½
49¼	49¾	100	Pressed Steel Car	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ¼
93	93	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	93	93	93	93	— 1
111	111	2,409	Pullman Co	111	111	107¾	108½	— 2½
..	..	100	Quicksilver pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¾
40¾	40¾	400	Railway Steel Sp	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
21¾	21¾	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	67¾	68¾	64¾	64¾	— 1
66	67¾	18,800	Reading	35	35	34¾	34¾	— 1
35	35	500	Reading 2d pf	72	72	69¾	69¾	— 2¾
72	73	11,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	67½	67½	66	66¼	— ½
67½	67½	1,200	Royal Dutch, ctfs.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
13¾	13¾	100	St. Louis-San Fran.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— 1½
23¾	23¾	200	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	22	22	22	22	— 1½
22	22	100	St. Louis Southw	56	56	56	56	— 1½
56	56	100	Savage Arms	6	6	6	6	— 1
6	6	200	Saxon Motor	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
8¾	8¾	200	Sharon Steel Hoop	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
18¾	18¾	400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	126	126	126	126¾	+ ⅝
126	126	2,900	Sloss-S. Steel & I	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
17¼	17½	200	Southern Pacific	26	26	26	26	— 1
26	26	4,700	So. P.-R. Sugar pf	34¼	34½	34	34	— 1
34	34	400	Southern Railway	79¾	80¼	78	78	— 1¾
78	78½	6,900	Southern Ry. pf	108	108	108	108	..
100	108	100	Standard Milling	22½	23⅝	21¼	21½	— 1½
21½	22	8,500	Studebaker Co	53	53	53	53	— 1½
53	54	900	Superior Steel	44¼	44¾	40¾	40¾	— 3
40¾	41¾	6,100	Superior Steel pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	— 2½
33½	34	300	Tenn. C. & C	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	— 2½
11¾	12¾	1,100	Texas Co	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	— 2½
129¾	130	3,800	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
14¾	15¼	700	Third Avenue	15½	15½	15	15	— ¼
15	18	200	Tobacco Products	43¾	44	42¾	43	— ¼
42	43¼	2,900	Underwood Typew	91	91	91	91	+1
90	95	100	Union B. & P. new	60	60	60	60	— ½
50	62	100	Union Pacific	107¾	108¾	106½	106½	— 1½
106¼	106¾	13,400	United Alloy Steel	38	38	38¾	38	— ½
35½	36	1,400	United Cigar Stores	83¼	83¼	82	82	— 3
81¾	82½	2,100	United Fruit	115	115¾	112	112	— 3
112¾	115	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— 1¾
12	15	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	11	11	10½	10½	— 2
10	11	400	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	44	44	44	44	— 2
43¾	44	300	U. S. Indus. Alco	108¼	108	108	108¼	— 2¾
104½	105	5,100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¼
91	97	2,900	U. S. Rubber	47¾	47¾	45	47	— 1½
46	47¾	2,900	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	95	95	94	94	— 1½
93	95	300	U. S. Sm. R. & M	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— 1½
42¼	43½	100	U. S. Steel	84¼	85¾	81¾	81¾	— 3½
81½	82	219,800	U. S. Steel pf	106	108	103¾	104¾	— 1½
103¾	104	2,900	Utah Copper	77¼

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SECURITY PRICES HIT NEW LOW RECORDS

Stocks and Industrial and Railroad Bonds Caught in Slump Due to Liquidation.

U. S. STEEL TOUCHES 81 3-4

Drop Laid to Belief in Long and Costly War, Burdens of Taxation, and Railroad Situation.

Security prices broke down sharply again yesterday, with certain important industrial and railroad bonds losing as much ground as stocks. On the Stock Exchange the decline of leading stocks ran from 2 to more than 4 points, which, coming on top of Tuesday's setback, denoted that liquidation had come to the forefront of market operations. The trading was free from bear drives at particular issues, and no evidence was supplied by the ticker that speculative operations on the short side were of prime influence in forcing quotations down.

New low records for a number of years were recorded by Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Great Northern preferred, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific, while United States Steel at 81¾ dropped to the lowest level of the year. In the bond list a drop of 4 points in Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul convertible 5s and of 8 points in Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s attracted attention, and recessions in excess of a point occurred in Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s, American Telephone & Telegraph collateral trust 5s, Adams Express 4s, and others. The average price of forty representative bonds stood at the end of the day at 75.82, the minimum for these bonds during the year.

The decline of stock and bond prices was attributed to the same influences which promoted the liquidation in November, the belief among investors that a long and costly war lies ahead and the burden of war taxation being, probably, the leading factors, although railroad issues were depressed by reports from Washington on ways and means for Government direction of the carriers. The selling movement gained impetus as the day advanced and quotations showed only slight rallying power at the close.

Practically all of the foreign Government bonds made new low records. The Canadian, the French municipalities, the Russian, and the British bonds declined, the net losses for the day ranging from ½ to 4 points. The following table gives the rate, maturity, and yesterday's low prices, together with the prices at which the various bond issues were put out:

	Rate.	Maturity.	Yest'd'y low.	Issue price.
Am. Foreign Sec.	5	1919	91½	98
Anglo-French	5	1920	85	98
City of Bordeaux	6	1919	75	95
City of Lyons	6	1919	74½	95
City of Marseilles	6	1919	74½	95
City of Paris	6	1921	73¾	95½
Dom. of Canada	5	1926	90¼	97.13
Dom. of Canada	5	1931	90	94.94
French Government	5½	1919	94	99
U. K. of G. B. & I.	5	1919	94½	99
Do.	5½	1919	95¼	99.52
Do.	5½	1919	94	99.07
Do. new	5½	1919	95½	99¼
Do.	5½	1921	89	95½
Russian Governm't	5½	1921	80	94½
Russian Governm't	6½	1919	90	100
Russian Governm't	5½	1926	*97	*310

*Per 1,000 rubles.

The following issues have sold at prices lower than those established yesterday: The United Kingdom 5s of 1918 sold as low as 96⅞, the 5½s of 1918 at 98 and the 5½s of 1919 at 95¼. The 5½ per cent. bonds of the French Government sold as low as 93¼ last month and the Dominion of Canada 5s of 1926 have sold at 90, while the Dominion of Canada 5s of 1931, which sold yesterday at 90, had previously touched that point.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for October—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	$42,427	$42,529	$102
Net aft. taxes	22,856	23,678	821
Surp. aft. chgs.	6,760	9,251	2,491
10 mos. gross	411,943	460,271	41,772
Net aft. taxes	160,727	127,581	33,146
Def. aft. chgs.	7,075	35,473	27,398

*Increase.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH for October—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	2,855,668	2,547,628	308,024
Op. income	1,315,445	1,278,010	37,435
10 mos. gross	26,710,965	22,780,009	3,930,804
Op. income	12,141,843	11,552,510	589,003

WESTERN UNION for October—

Gross	7,404,603	5,937,010	1,537,685
Op. income	2,120,013	1,663,539	456,474
10 mos. gross	69,471,588	50,508,080	12,963,508
Op. income	15,422,660	13,861,494	1,561,198

Miscellaneous.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION and subsidiary for the quarter ended Oct. 31—

	Quarters Ended— Oct. 31.	July 31.	Increase.
Total income	1,085,814	776,263	297,550
Interest chgs.	92,313	81,358	11,388
Surplus	993,501	747,350	246,211

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.90
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'28	4½@5	6.25	6.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'29	4½	5.70	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'22	4½	5.60	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.65	5.55
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.00	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.75	5.75
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.80	5.80
Illinois Central	1917-'36	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'23	5	5.85	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½@5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'23	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Norfolk & West'n	1917-'22	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fri.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.60	5.00
St. Louis & W.	1917-'22	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'28	4½	6.00	6.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'29	5	6.00	5.00

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pf. Qy.	Payable.	Hold of Record.
Am. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Am. Public Util. pf.	4½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Asheville P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Canada Southern	1½	SA	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Carolina P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Det. River Tunnel	2	SA	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Edmunds & Jones	25c	I	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do pf.	1¾	I	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Farr Alpaca	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do	2	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Haskell & Barker	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Int. Petrol.	50c		Jan. 31	
Kanawha & Mich.	1¼	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Mahoning Coal R.R.	$3	Feb.	1	Jan. 5
Do pf.	2½	SA	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Merchants Dis. Tr.	5½	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 24
Michigan Central	2	SA	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Nat. Cloak & Suit	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
N. Y. Central	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
N.Y. State Ry. & T.	6	An	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Northwestern Yeast	3	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Do	3	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Phila. Balt. & W.	2	SA	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Toronto, Ham. & B.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
United Shoe Mach.	50c	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 18
Do pf.	87½c	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 18
Yadkin Riv. Pow. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

100 shares Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, (Rhode Island,) $100 each, $1.

143 shares City of New York Insurance Company, $100 each, 50½.

2,000 shares Sacramento Valley Copper Company, $1 each, 15 cents per share.

535 shares Monterey Mining Company, $10 each, $10 lot.

5 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 600.

25,000 the Valler-Montana Land and Water Company first mortgage ten-year 6 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1923, interest January and July, 60 per cent.

$10,000 the Valler-Montana Land and Water Company second mortgage fifteen-year 6 per cent. cumulative income gold bonds, due July, 1928, 5 per cent.

100 shares the Valler-Montana Land and Water Company common, $1 per share.

THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements must be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.—Advt.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Thirty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $3,415,700, were chartered today. They include:

Mudge Wilson Van Guilder Const. Co., Wilson, $6,000; S. A. Breen, F. and W. J. Mudge, Wilson.

Lerner & Blau, Manhattan, men's clothing, $7,500; S. Lerner, M. Blau, W. L. Staub, 209 Broadway.

J. & C. Express Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. H. Jahn, G. W. Crawbuck, J. Haas, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Pollak, Epstein & Co., Manahttan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Epstein, R. B. and F. Pollak, 745 Riverside Drive.

Hotel Garage Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. M. Guttman, H. Wolf, J. Selig, 435 East 158th St.

J. B. Associates Corp., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; A. Hansen, C. Eiermann, N. M. Herzberg, 680 St. Nicholas Av.

New Amsterdam Supply Co., Manhattan, mill supplies, castings and metal work, $5,000; M. R. Jarvis, S. Kurtz, W. J. Schmalbie, 120 East 125th St.

Bowling Green Transportation Co., Manhattan, real estate, $15,000; J. R. Davis, J. W. Kahn, L. Karasik, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Grey Blouse Shop, Manhattan, $5,000; J. Danziger, U. S. Adler, I. B. Louis, 474 West 158th St.

Cygnet Mfg. Co., Buffalo, general manufacturing business, $600,000; C. L. and L. J. and E. A. Helnis, Buffalo.

Empire Laboratory Supply Co., Manhattan, $150,000; C. E. Weiskopf, S. J. and M. A. Goldstein, 405 Lexington Av.

Perchlorate Explosives Corp., Poughkeepsie, $2,100,000; L. Bedell, G. W. H. Arnold, H. E. Vosburg, Poughkeepsie.

Hamilton Ferry Coal Co., Brooklyn, $15,000; G. M. Bedell, J. A. Berry, W. Carson, 1 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Pratz, Kime & Pratz, Waterloo, hay, grain, coal, and wood, $100,000; W. C. Kime, C. H. and W. H. Pratz, Waterloo.

White Rose Retail Stores, Brooklyn, groceries and meats, $5,000; E. Brachocki, J. Zielinski, S. Wesnicki, 219 Driggs Av., Brooklyn.

The Hemmill Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $30,000; S. Oppler, A. and M. S. Cohen, 258 Riverside Drive.

Max Glogauer & Co., Manhattan, stock and bond brokers, $5,000; R. Gutmann, B. and M. Glogauer, 1,033 Boston Road.

Hotchkiss Machine Co., Manhattan, auto and garage business, $25,000; W. Grandhoefter, N. and S. H. Lewis, 15 West 60th St.

George Jabour & Co., Manhattan, clothing and textile fabrics, $10,000; G. and J. Jabour, J. Moutran, 365 Henry St., Brooklyn.

N-O-L Engineering Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $200,000; J. H. Shearman, H. M. Kirkland, H. B. Gillespie, 120 B'way.

Polonia Realty Co., Buffalo, $25,000; L. M. Abeles, H. J. F. Norton, F. Pemberton, Buffalo.

H. R. Winants Estate, Manhattan, $25,000; F. F. Gearn, W. F. Wood, F. M. Clute, 100 Broadway.

Capital increases:

Cleary Bros., Manhattan, $81,300 to $450,000.

John Campbell & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $500,000.

Amalgamated Dyestuff and Chemical Works, Manhattan, $50,000 to $500,000.

Chelsea Realty Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

Authorization:

H. Ohashi & Co., Inc., West Virginia, make typewriters and supplies, $1,000; Representative, H. Ohashi, 54 Leonard St.

Revocation and new designation:

The Pullman Co., Ill., new representative, F. E. Cook, Grand Central Terminal.

The Locomobile Co. of America, West Virginia, new representative, S. D. Heim, 22 West 61st St.

Dissolutions:

The Prospect Cloak Co., Manhattan.

The Up-to-Date Theatre Co., Plattsburg.

Fordham Road Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Charters filed: Wallace Zeliff & Co., Newark, plumbing supplies, $5,000; Wallace Zeliff, E. C. Gifford, and J. S. Zeliff, all of Newark.

T. J. M. Contracting Co., Newark, to operate garages, $25,000; J. B. Bloom, Meyer Rasskes, and Abraham Heidg, all of Newark.

Belmar Auto Co., Belmar, autos, &c., $50,000; P. C. Taylor, E. L. Taylor, and Cook Howland, all of Belmar.

Trenton Silk Co., Paterson, $50,000; Joseph Tartaglione, Thomas Canadalin, and Ciro Pignataro, all of Paterson.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 12.—Charter filed:

The Caba Grande Hotel Co., $1,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner, of Wilmington.

Government Takes Up Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Most of the $400,000,000 certificates of indebtedness issued on Sept. 26 in anticipation of second Liberty Loan receipts have been presented for redemption to Federal Reserve Banks. The original date of maturity, Dec. 15, was advanced to Dec. 11 by Secretary McAdoo.

THE COTTON MARKET

Reaction Hits Trading and Prices Fall off from 34 to 49 Points.

Having shot up abruptly on Tuesday following the appearance of the unfavorable Government crop report, the cotton market shot down again almost as abruptly yesterday, indicating that there had been no great amount of "body" to the advance. Prices, however, failed to go down all the way to Tuesday morning's level, the net decline being from 34 to 40 points on the session. Apparently the short interest had grown more before the crop report than was generally suspected, and the rapid advance on Tuesday was due to a rush to cover. The high prices attained, however, brought out considerable cotton from the South, easing the spot basis, and yesterday's reaction ensued.

The unfavorable trend of the stock market also influenced cotton considerably. Wall Street sold a great deal of cotton on the decline, and the short interest apparently grew very rapidly once more. The opening was steady, from up 7 to down 2 points, but such overnight orders and trade demand as had accumulated were quickly filled, the South and Southwest selling liberally until the break. Prices were hammered all the afternoon, and the close was near the bottom.

A few additional December notices appeared to be promptly stopped, but there was talk of heavier tenders toward the end of the morning. This seemed to contemplate the possibility of cotton held in the stock here for export being tendered should there be no improvement in the ocean freight situation meanwhile. In this connection it was said that a rate of $11 per hundred was bid yesterday morning for a small amount of room out of New York to Liverpool without obtaining space. Ocean freight brokers are talking rather more hopefully as to the outlook and seemed to anticipate that more room would be available in both New York and Southern ports next Monday.

The Liverpool market did not fully meet Tuesday's local advance, and it seemed that the official crop figures had failed to create any fresh sentiment in the English trade. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 30 points higher, 40 points lower. Southwestern markets were relatively easy with an increased volume of business. Houston reported sales of 10,790 bales, largest for some time at a decline of 40 points to 28.60 for middling. Exports for the day were 4,914 bales, making 1,812,925 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
December	30.00	30.25	29.90	29.81@29.86	30.30
January	29.50	29.53	29.02	29.06@29.07	29.53
February				28.90 bid	29.39
March	29.40	29.45	28.80	28.86@28.91	29.33
April				28.75 bid	29.15
May	29.15	29.15	28.62	28.71@28.73	29.10
June				28.48 bid	28.82
July	28.75	28.81	28.17	28.43@28.44	28.75
August	28.25	28.25	28.12	28.10@28.12	28.45
October	27.48	27.48	26.96	26.95@26.97	27.40

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 65 points lower, at 30.35 for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 400 bales.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29; New Orleans, 29.25; Savannah, 29¼; Augusta, 29.38; Houston, 28.60; Little Rock, 29.50.

Yesterday's cotton statistics;

	Wednesday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	30,744	29,220	41,020
Exports	4,914		15,452
Season's exports	1,813,925	1,756,024	2,718,878
Port stocks	1,313,391	1,286,051	1,589,949
Interior receipts	21,455	30,480	21,955
Interior shipments	22,198	32,525	18,810
N. Y. arrivals	6,419	4,164	5,116
N. Y. stocks	140,129	135,678	145,700

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton dull; middling old contract 11 points higher at 22.16d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales. Imports all. Futures opened steady at 15 to 17 points advance. Closed barely steady, net unchanged to 2 points higher. January, 22.49d; February, 22.52d; March, 22.48d; April, 22.46d; May, 22.41d. Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloths quiet.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, Dec. 8, 1917.

	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash action.			
Outstanding Nov. 30	$18,625,000.00	$20,941,000.00	$3,514,400.00
Net increase	3,000,000.00	*$19,840,000.00	260,000.00
Outstanding Dec. 8	$21,625,000.00	$40,001,000.00	$3,774,400.00
Cash balance	8,888,166.91		
Net obligation	$17,736,834.09		

*Represents decrease.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Aside from the lack of moisture in the Southwestern portion of the Winter wheat belt, the condition of the new crop appears to be favorable. Snow covering is light in some sections, but comparatively little apprehension is being felt regarding the probable effect of the cold weather. A prominent Western authority estimates the surplus in the United States this year at 139,000,000 bushels, which is considerably above the five-year average before the war. This is based on reduced home consumption and recently the Food Administration stated that 60 to 70 million bushels have already been shipped.

RYE—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was again inactive with very narrow price changes, closing net unchanged to ¼c lower. Traders were disposed to assume a waiting position, but while the undertone was a little easier and operators were rather inclined to look for a reaction, the pronounced strength in oats acted as a stimulating influence. Cash markets at Western points were firmer, but there has been little to indicate more than a very moderate attempt to do export business. The local cash market was firmer with Western No. 3 yellow corn, received at Elis. dried, 74½c, 41.79½, cost and freight, New York, 15 days' shipment subject to embargo; Argentine corn, $2.25, nominal, free on board cars, New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.24½	1.24½	1.24½	1.24¾	87¾
Jan.	1.21¾	1.21	1.21¾	1.21¾	
May	1.19¾	1.19¼	1.19¾	1.19½	89¾

OATS.

The market for oats was firm and higher, prices in the West equaling previous high records for the season. The advance was due largely to strength in the cash position. The Eastern cash position was again stronger, owing to the inability to make shipments from the West, and some authorities were of the opinion that the high prices prevailing at the seaboard are likely to discourage farmers from selling at prevailing quotations in the West. The local market for standard was quoted at 80c to 80½c; No. 2 white, 80½c; No. 3 white, 80¼c to 80c; No. 4 white, 80c to 80¼c; fancy clipped white, 90½c to 91½c; ordinary clipped white, 89c to 89½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	53¾
May	72¾	71¾	72¾	71¾	

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very inactive early and subsequently developed weakness under quite heavy selling which was thought to be partly by packers. The cash demand for meats was slow, although the recent export sales are taking care of a large part of the output. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000; estimated for Thursday, 50,000. Kansas City received 18,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	24.62	24.27	24.35	24.62	14.80
May			24.35	24.65	15.20
Ribs—					
January	25.00	24.70	24.77	25.02	12.87
May	25.15	24.85	24.87	25.15	14.32
Pork—					
December	47.00	46.62	46.62	46.90	
May	47.00	46.90	46.90		26.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was dull, with sales amounting to only 100 barrels. There were tenders of 1,400 barrels on December contract, and this seemed to have a depressing influence on values, which closed 5 to 10 points net lower. Crude oil in the South was comparatively firm, and there were rumors that the Government favored a price of around $1.80. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	18.00	18.00	18.00@18.00	18.00
January	18.05	18.05	18.00@18.05	18.05
February			18.00@	18.00
March	18.15	18.15	18.15@18.15	18.15
April			@	18.10
May			19.00@	

COFFEE.

An opening advance was followed by reactions in the coffee market yesterday. General business was quiet and if there was any fresh feature the fact was not developed in the talk around the ring. Houses with Wall Street and Cotton Exchange connections were the early buyers, supposedly for Liverpool account, but the demand was readily supplied at opening prices, and the market was a shade easier during the afternoon, under scattering liquidation of trade selling. The market opened at an advance of 8 points and closed 8 points lower to 1 point higher. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged on the basis of 7¾ for Rio 7's and 9¾ for Santos 4's. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December			7.00@7.02	7.00
January	7.08	7.08	7.08@7.10	7.09
February			7.16@7.18	7.18
March	7.26	7.27	7.25@7.27	7.28
April			7.33@7.34	7.35
May	7.41	7.41	7.41@7.42	7.44
June			7.50@7.51	7.53
July	7.63	7.60	7.59@7.61	7.60
August			7.67@7.68	7.67
September	7.81	7.79	7.74@7.76	7.74
October			7.82@7.84	7.81

SUGAR.

There were no sales of raw sugar reported and prices continue more or less nominal at 6.70c for very prompt Cubas, with December shipment new crop Cubas quoted at 4.90c. Cable advices from Cuba report new crop sugars arriving at the ports and harvesting well under way, about thirty centrals now grinding, against twelve this time a year ago. The matter of freight rates from Cuba is still under negotiation and no reports have been made from the committee. In refined sugar, the American continued to quote 8.15c regular terms, with other interests withdrawn from the market. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.70c, (nominal); molasses, 5.32c; cost and freight, (new crop,) 4.90c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 9,910 packages, including 4,000 packages in transit for export. Very slow deliveries yesterday by all the transportation lines, and the market is lightly supplied with fresh table grades. Prices were further advanced, and the feeling at the moment is quite strong. Medium qualities are moving just a little better. Further trading in storage creamery and the fine qualities are held a little higher. Ladies and packing stock firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 50½@51c; extras, (92 score,) 49½@50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44@46c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40¾@43¼c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 52@52½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 46@50c; seconds, 43@46c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 46@46½c; extras, 45¼@45¾c; firsts, 43@45c; seconds, 40@42½c; thirds, 39@39½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 45¾@46c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 38@43c; renovated, extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 39¼@40¼c; lower grades, 35@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2, 32½@33c; lower grades, 30@32c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 4,166 cases. Fresh-gathered eggs continue in small supply, and are arriving mostly in small shipments in transit, present and prospective. Some of the stock arriving is held off the market under orders of shippers, and while the demand is confined to fresh needs, these are sufficient to absorb the offerings of desirable quality at still firmer prices, the market showing a further slight improvement. A good deal of stock arriving recently is crossed or showing defective quality, and values are still irregular. Storage eggs are again higher under unusually strong scouring and a steady, fair demand. Nearby white eggs in lighter supply and cleaning up better, but without material change in the range of values. Fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 80c; extra firsts, 75@80c; firsts, 69@77c; seconds, 65@54c; thirds and poorer, 48@60c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37¼@38c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 36@37c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 33½@35½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 26@33c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 38@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, 66@70c; ordinary to good, 60@63c; gathered whites, fair to choice, 58@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby white pullets, 50@56c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 56@63c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 60@62c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 54@60c.

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STEEL TRADE LOOKS FOR NO PRICE CHANGE

Current Fixed Quotations Expected to be Continued for the Present.

SNOW IMPEDES DELIVERIES

Storm Makes Havoc of Plans of General Operating Committee of Eastern Railroads.

Forecasts made yesterday in the steel trade indicated the expectancy that current fixed prices for steel, iron, ore and fuel were not likely to be changed on Jan. 1. The manufacturers who conmitted with Government officials at Washington earlier in the week declined to comment on the conference. They appeared to be more concerned with the railroad situation in places where snow has impeded the delivery of products to and from the mills. The price matter is to be discussed more fully at Washington before the end of the month.

"Contrary to expectation the Washington meeting was called with no definite proposal in the minds of the Government representatives," says The Iron Age. "There was no discussion of specific prices, but the situation was canvassed with reference to the latest data obtained from the manufacturers by the Federal Trade Commission showing increased cost of production. The Commission's findings will now be gone over with the manufacturers at Washington, Dec. 14, and later the War Industries Board will appoint a meeting with the Steel Committee before Jan. 1. Indications are that any changes will be made in the present price schedule and that it will continue after Jan. 1.

"The pendency of the Pomerene bill for full Government control of the steel industry figures largely with the Government's representatives as a reason for not disturbing the market at this time, though a portion of the Federal Trade Commission still favors reductions in basic products.

"Saturday's blizzard made havoc of the plans of the general operating committee of Eastern railroads at Pittsburgh. The better movement of coke had helped Youngstown blast furnaces to start up, but the coal situation again became desperate. At Cleveland wire plants of the American Steel and Wire Company have been shut down since Saturday for lack of coal, five blast furnaces being banked.

"Specifications for Government steel are going to the mills faster than had been counted on, and some classes of mills are more fully occupied on war account than seemed likely two months ago. Yet there are gaps due to lack of team work. For example, Canadian plants having contracts for American shells complain of the slowness with which orders for the steel are sent out from Washington to the makers here."

The Iron Trade Review says:

According to Washington reports the conference was more occupied with the maintenance of production and prompt filling of Government needs than with prices. Labor questions have assumed greater importance. The storm factor has increased the difficulty of obtaining supplies. Further retarding of coke deliveries has caused the banking of many blast furnaces. Lack of coal has brought about wholesale closing of steel works and finishing plants."

DIVIDENDS.

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1917. The transfer books will not close.

A. C. ANDREWS, Cashier.

Dec. 12, 1917.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP., 43 Exchange Place, New York.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, December 22, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

The New York Central Railroad Co.

New York, December 12, 1917.

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1918.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 8, 1918, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 3, 1918, and reopened at 10 A. M. January 24, 1918. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

KEYSTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

New York, December 12, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) with an additional one-third of one per cent. (1-3% %) upon the preferred stock, and a regular quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) upon the common stock of this Company payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record December 22, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

JOEL JACOBS, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 74.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

77TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York.

December 12th, 1917.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared this day, payable Wednesday, January 2nd, 1918. Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, December 15th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, and re-opened on Thursday, January 3rd, 1918, at 10 A. M.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

Utah Power & Light Company

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 20.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1917.

E. F. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY.

Boston, December 11, 1917.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 92.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the 92nd consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

L. A. MOUAR, Treasurer.

STUTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

37 Wall Street, New York, December 3, 1917.

A dividend of $1.25 per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on December 15, 1917.

WILLIAM N. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 1, 1918, to stockholders of record of December 14, 1917.

J. C. WRYE, Treasurer.

The Colorado Power Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) has been declared on the Common Stock, payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31, 1917.

A. E. WIDLI, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, December 4, 1917.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'Clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. OWEN E. FAINTER, Cashier.

RESERVE BANK ADDITIONS.

57 Institutions of This District Respond to Wilson Appeal.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday that the State banks and trust companies which had joined the reserve system in this district now numbered thirty-seven, of which twenty-five were institutions in Manhattan and Brooklyn. In New York City there are thirty-two trust companies and forty-six State banks, making a total of seventy-eight. It will therefore be seen that fewer than one-third of these banks have responded to the appeal of President Wilson that they join the system for patriotic if for no other reasons.

Following is a list of State-chartered institutions in this district which are members of the Federal Reserve Bank:

Batavia, N. Y.—Bank of Batavia.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Bridgeport Trust Company.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Brooklyn Trust Company, Franklin Trust Company, Manufacturers Trust Company, Kings County Trust Company, Peoples Trust Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Fidelity Trust Company, German-American Bank, Germania Bank, W. B. Grace & Co.'s Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, Irving Trust Company, Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, Metropolitan Bank, Metropolitan Trust Company, New York Trust Company, Pacific Bank, Scandinavian Trust Company, Union Trust Company, and United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—St. Lawrence Trust Company.

Passaic, N. J.—Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

Plainfield, N. J.—Plainfield Trust Company.

Utica, N. Y.—Citizens' Trust Company, Oneida County Trust Company, and Utica Trust and Deposit Company.

Watertown, N. Y.—Northern New York Trust Company.

Several additional applications for membership are pending, all from banks outside of New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The International Petroleum Company has declared an initial dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 15. Walter C. Teagle, Vice President of the company, has been elected President, succeeding W. O. Teagle, recently chosen President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

John E. Liggett has resigned as President of the International Brass and Manufacturing Corporation to become Chairman of the Board of Directors. Harry W. Goddard, Vice President, has been elected to the Presidency.

At the regular annual meeting of the Nipe Bay Company retiring Directors were re-elected. At a special meeting, immediately following the regular annual meeting of the company a resolution to sell the property of the Nipe Bay Company to the United Fruit Company in exchange for shares of the capital stock of the latter company was unanimously approved by the stockholders.

At the annual meeting of the United Fruit Company a resolution was adopted empowering the Directors to authorize the contribution from time to time of such reasonable amounts as they may deem best in the interests of the company to aid the Government in the prosecution of the war.

The Stock Exchange has stricken from the list the following: Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad Company first mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1959; first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1959, guaranteed; first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1936; Banks Trust Company certificates of deposit for Ohio Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company capital stock; Gulf States Steel Company second preferred trust certificates, and Maryland Telephone and Telegraph Company full paid subscription receipts for capital stock.

The Fisher Body Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net earnings of $1,031,814, with net income of $646,561.

W. J. Wilson of Robert Winthrop & Co. has been elected a Director of the Empire Iron and Steel Company.

W. C. Langley & Co. have prepared a pamphlet analyzing the position of the Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5 per cent. gold bonds.

Directors of the Maine Central Railroad, at their meeting in Portland, Me., yesterday, voted a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock.

The Board of Trustees of the New York Savings Bank decided yesterday a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1918, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Trustees of the Queens County Savings Bank also declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent.

News Print Men Invited to Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of news print paper were invited today by the Federal Trade Commission to attend the news print paper hearings which will begin here on January 7. Information adduced at the hearings will be used by the commission in fixing a price for news paper, which by agreement is selling now for 3 cents a pound.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday		Tuesday	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.37½	6.62½	6.25	6.50
Spelter	.....	7.75	7.75	8.00
Antimony	15.00	15.25	15.00	15.25
Quicksilver, $118.00			$115.00	.....
Aluminium, *36.00		38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2 foundry		$4.25	.....	$4.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

	Yesterday.	Tuesday.
Copper spot	.110	.110
Copper, futures	.110	.110
Tin, spot	.302	.298
Tin, futures	.295	.295
Spelter	.10 0	.10 0
Lead	.10 0	.10 0

German Bank Statement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 12, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Dec. 7, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased	5,241,000
Gold increased	386,000
Treasury notes increased	23,472,000
Notes of other banks decreased	63,000
Bills discounted decreased	88,592,000
Advances decreased	1,749,000
Investments decreased	2,338,000
Other securities increased	31,595,000
Notes in circulation increased	68,787,000
Deposits decreased	8,352,000
Other liabilities decreased	92,496,000
Total gold holdings, 2,404,691,000 marks.	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Mexican	.05
Alta	.03	Occidental	.00
Andes	.03	Ophir	.00
Best & Belcher	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con	.06	Rescue	.03
Chollar	.06	Sav. Belcher	.03
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.17
Con. Virginia	.10	Union Con	.09
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.65
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.74	Goldfield Merger	.03
Montana	.04	Jumbo Extension	.02
North Star	.01	Kewanas	.03
Midway	.04	Kruger Con	.04
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.04	Speculator	.05
Montana	.03	MANHATTAN	
North Star	.02	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.04	Morning Glory	.10
Tonopah Extension	.04	Union Amalg	.04
West End	.03	White Caps	.07
West Tonopah	.03	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.03
Atlanta	.08	Packard	.14
Booth	.04	Rochester	.03
Florence	.07	Round Mountain	.20
Goldfield Cons	.08		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.24½	.25	Granite	.42	.45
Dr. Jim	.07	.10	Independence	.02	.03
Elkton	.74	.74½	McKinley	.50	.55
El Paso	.15	.23	Portland	.115	.118
Findley	.03	.04	U. S. Mines	.15	.16
Golden Cycle	.160	.164	Vindicator	.84	.89
Gold Sovereign	.2½	.3½			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	.11	.12	Hymolith	.60	.75
Big 4 Gas	.3	.4	Iron Blos	.02	.05
Bigelow	.50	.75	Iron Cap	.14½	.15
Boheroil	.02	.03	Jet Verde	.60	.65
Bing Mex	.07	.08½	Le Rose	.27	.40
Boot, Big & Co	.70	.75	Majestic	.00	.03
Boot & M.	.43	.45	Mex. Mat	.27	.29
Butte & N.	.13	.15	Mex. Pump	.25	.26
Butte Det	.23	.30	Nev. Natl	.50	.100
Butte Ariz	.1	.2	Nixon	.1½	.1¾
Calaveras	.7	.11	N. Cornelia	.14	.17½
Crown Res	.25	.28	New Doug	.1¼	.1¾
Cop. Ariz	.1¾	.1¾	Nat. E. & R.	.28	.32
Cortez	.10	.11	Ohio	.23	.25
Champion	.1¾	.2	Omoduck	.25	.28
Chief Con	.1¾	.1¾	Pioneer	.50	.100
Eagle Bid	.2	.2¼	Ray Merc	.3¼	.3¾
Extension	.11	.18	Rhia	.1	.3
Fortune	.1	.2	Stewart	.95	.100
Gold Lake	.1	.3	Tonopah	.1	.1¼
Gila Con	.17¾	.18	Un. Wde Ex	.34	.35
Houghton	.60	.90	Victoria	.2	.2¼
Home	.87	.90	Yukon	.1¾	.2

†Part paid. ‡Full paid.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	97	4s, registered, 1925	.....	104½
2s, coupon, 1930	.....	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	.....	104½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	.....	96
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
5s, registered, 1926	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85
5s, coupon, 1926	.....	84	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	.....	87			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s July, 1967	96	97	4s Nov., 1913	96	99½
4½s June, 1965	96	97½	3½s Nov., 1954	78	81
4½s Mar., 1962	96	97½	3½s May, 1954	78	79
4½s Nov., 1957	96	97½	3½s Nov., 1955	78	79
4½s May, 1957	96	97½	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s Nov., 1917	97½	97½			
4½s April, 1966	90	92	4½s 1918-1923	4.80	4.50 4.65
4½s Mar., 1960-30	90	93	4½s 1924-1933	4.80	4.50 4.75
4½s Mar., 1964	90	92	4½s 1921-1925	4.80	4.50 4.75
4½s Mar., 1962	90	92	4½s April, 1920	4.80	4.50 4.75
4½s Sept., 1960	90	92	4½s 1918-1919	5.00	5.00
4s May, 1959-31	87	88	3½s 1940-1953	4.80	4.50 4.80
4s May, 1958	87	88	3½s 1930-1939	4.80	4.50 4.80
4s May, 1957	87	.....	3½s 1922-1929	4.80	4.50 4.80
4s Nov., 1956	86	88	3½s 1919-1921	4.80	4.50 4.80
4s Nov., 1955	86	88	3s 1940-1953	4.80	4.40 4.80
4s Nov., 1936	86½	.....	3s 1926-1930	4.80	4.40 4.80
4s May, 1910	98½	99½	3s 1918-1925	4.80	4.40 4.80

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Aetna Expl.	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	‡Am. Am. Tob. pf.	.....	.....	103
	new	.....	.....	103
500	‡Am. Beet Sug.	60¼	60¼	60¼
165	‡Am. Can.	50¾	50¾	50¾
700	‡Am. Chicle	66½	66½	66½
120	‡Am. Chicle pf.	92	92	92
100	‡Am. Cigar	117	117	117
800	‡Am. Cigar pf.	92	92	92
1,125	‡Am. Elec. Sec.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	‡Am. Gen.	9	9	9
500	‡Am. Lobe Co.	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	‡Am. S. & S.	65	65	65
100	‡Am. Tob.	84	84	84
100	‡Am. Tob. pf.	87	87	87
100	‡Am. Tob. pf. w. i

FAVORS EASY TERMS FOR N. Y. CENTRAL

Calvin Tomkins Says Road Should Have Every Encouragement on West Side.

WOULD MEAN LOWER RATES

Commission Named by Governor and Legislature Holds Initial Hearing Here.

The special commission appointed by Governor Whitman and the Legislature to examine the west side marginal railroad project, on which the Public Service and the Board of Estimate are trying to reach an agreement with the New York Central, held its initial hearing in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins was the only witness. William R. Willcox, Chairman of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, was to have been called, but he was detained at Washington.

Mr. Tomkins occupied the entire time of the session with a detailed discussion of the west side project and the various plans that had been considered since he became Dock Commissioner to provide Manhattan with more extensive and absolutely necessary terminal facilities. He assumed complete responsibility for the 1911, or so-called New York Central, plan, which provided for a marginal railroad along the west side from Spuyten Duyvil down, with the tracks running along the edge of Riverside Park in such a way as to admit of the construction of a boulevard overhead and leave the control of the waterfront to the city for any public use that it might choose to make of it.

He disapproved of the 1916 plan, which made room for the New York Central tracks by cutting up the park and much of the streets below Thirtieth Street. On the other hand, the joint conference plan worked out by the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate appealed to him as being even better than his own, because it was not only a marginal railroad plan in every sense of the term, but it also eliminated the vast area of yardage at Seventy-second Street, which constituted one of the objectional features of the 1911 proposal.

After discussing at length the urgent necessity of terminal improvements on this side of the harbor, Mr. Tomkins pointed out that the construction of a marginal railroad by the New York Central with proper terminals on Manhattan Island offered the only practical solution of the problem. To that end, he said, the New York Central should receive every possible encouragement to project a marginal railroad plan which would not be contrary to public interest.

"The city and State should endeavor," Mr. Tomkins said, "to make this enterprise as cheap as possible for the New York Central. The franchise fee should be nominal, and not a source of revenue, because the imposition of a high franchise would result in an increase in capitalization and a higher freight rate, which would only tend to defeat the whole purpose of the project. It must be remembered that a low freight rate will be absolutely essential if we desire to bring the Jersey railroads over to Manhattan and establish the all rail connection from Jersey across Manhattan and over to Brooklyn and Long Island, on which the future development of the port depends."

Mr. Tomkins pointed out that, once proper terminal facilities had been established in this city for the New York Central, all the New Jersey railroads would be compelled to bridge or tunnel their way over to Manhattan and establish terminals here in order to meet the competition of the New York Central. At present in view of the fact that the New York Central must "lighter" its freight from Sixtieth Street, just as the New Jersey lines must "lighter" its freight across the harbor to Manhattan, the disadvantage is equal. When the lighterage problem is eliminated on the Manhattan side by the establishment of a marginal railroad, however, Mr. Tomkins said, the New York Central would have the advantage over the Jersey lines; and the latter would have to come over instead of endeavoring, as they are now doing, to concentrate industries in New Jersey.

Mr. Tomkins expressed the opinion that the marginal road could be built by the city and the railroads could be permitted to own the terminal system along the line.

The next meeting of the commission will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, Dec. 18.

GREAT RUSH TO ENLIST IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Country Enrolled 9,401 Recruits Tuesday—Six Hundred Men Enlisted Here Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The regular army was increased yesterday by 9,401 men, who enlisted throughout the country. This is approximately 4,000 more than had entered the day before, and is more than the average number obtained in a week during many stages of the campaign. The record shows:

	Obtained Since Dec. 11.	April 1.		Obtained Since Dec. 11.	April 1.
Conn.	186	6,061	N. Jersey	100	8,858
Delaware	5	629	New York	854	32,907
Maine	10	1,642	Penn.	833	35,504
Mass.	80	12,516	Rhode Isl.	80	1,170
N. Hamp.	4	932*	Vermont	57	895

*Quota not obtained.

More than 600 men enlisted in the regular army in this city yesterday as the result of the recent announcement of the War Department that no man of draft age would be considered for that branch of the service after Dec. 15.

Colonel Chatfield is also enlisting mechanics and artisans of all kinds for the American ordnance base in France. To New York has been assigned a quota of 2,000, of which Colonel Chatfield has thus far raised about half. For this department the physical requirements of the regular army have been somewhat relaxed.

The navy is enlisting more than 130 men a day in this city, and the Marine Corps is taking seventy to ninety men a day. Both branches of service will remain open to men of draft age after Dec. 15, provided they have the proper certificate.

MIAMI BONDS INCREASED.

Syndicate Offers Another $5,000,000, Making Total $15,000,000.

All of the $10,000,000 of the Miami Conservancy District 5½ per cent. bonds originally offered having been sold, the banking syndicate, composed of the National City Company, Harris, Forbes & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company, announced yesterday that it had been decided to increase the offering by another $5,000,000, making the total $15,000,000. At the close of business last night, it was said that more than $12,600,000 had been disposed of.

The $15,000,000 will provide the funds to cover the cost of the properties and easements now being purchased and for the estimated construction requirements for the year 1918 and will obviate the necessity of issuing other bonds until such time as it may be advisable to anticipate the requirements of 1919.

Dismiss Last Ferguson Charges.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 12.—On motion of District Attorney John E. Shelton in the Criminal District Court of Travis County, the cases against C. W. Woodman, former Labor Commissioner, charged with perjury, were today dismissed by Judge James R. Hamilton, thus winding up the State's cases against former Governor James E. Ferguson and other State officials, charged with various forms of maladministration.

MISS RANKIN BEATEN FOR COMMITTEE HEAD

In Republican Caucus Anti Leads Fight Against Her for Suffrage Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Failure of House Republicans in caucus late this afternoon to rally to the support of Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the only woman member of the House, for Chairman of the newly created Committee on Woman Suffrage, will give the honor to Representative Raker of California, a Democrat. Miss Rankin had canvassed for the support of her fellow-Republicans, and it appeared at one time that she would win, notwithstanding the Democrats have a majority in the House. It was estimated that enough Democrats would concede the place as one upon which their feminine colleague had a peculiar claim.

Miss Rankin is an ardent suffrage advocate. Representative Walsh of Massachusetts, an anti, led a fight in caucus against the Montana Representative and won. The caucus therefore simply indorsed Miss Rankin as leading Republican member of the new committee, naming as the other Republican members, Meeker of Missouri and Carter of Massachusetts, antis, and Mondell of Wyoming, Little of Kansas, and Elliott of Indiana, pro-suffragists.

The Democratic caucus indorsed Representative Raker for Chairman of the Suffrage Committee. He will be elected tomorrow, along with the other six Democrats already agreed upon for places on the new committee, which, all told, will comprise thirteen members.

ADDITION TO EXCHANGE LIST

Certificates of Deposit for Irving Bank Stock Included.

The Stock Exchange added to the official trading list yesterday certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Company for 45,000 shares of the Irving National Bank and 15,000 shares of the Irving Trust Company. Trading will begin on notice to the Exchange that the Irving Bank and Irving Trust Company shares and the certificates have been deposited with the trust company. More than 91 per cent. of the stock of each institution has already been deposited with the committees looking after the union of interests between the Irving Bank and Irving Trust Company.

The Irving Trust Company was formerly the Broadway Trust Company. The certificates to be issued against the deposited shares of the institutions jointly will be a new departure here, although banks and trust companies have been closely united for some time in Western cities. Stock of the Irving Bank is at present on the Exchange.

Other listings were $29,734,000 Bethlehem Steel Corporation 8 per cent. convertible preferred stock, $10,076,800 4 per cent. first lien and refunding mortgage bonds of the Toledo-Cincinnati Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $13,775,100 7 per cent. preferred, $10,127,467 6 per cent. preferred, and $12,778,057 common stock of the Maxwell Motors Company, to take the place after Jan. 2 of voting trust certificates, and $20,00,000 refunding and improvement mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway.

LIBERTY CONVERSION 4s OUT

First Let Distributed Here by Federal Reserve Bank.

The first lot of "conversion fours," that is, the 4 per cent. bonds issued in exchange for the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first Liberty Loan, were distributed yesterday by the Bond Exchange Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The delivery is being made in the order in which the applications for conversion were received. Yesterday the bank filled about 2,000 orders, aggregating about $15,000,000, the same representing applications filed on Nov. 5 and 6. Today the bank will be in a position to deliver the new bonds to subscribers and banks who filed their applications on Nov. 10, and according to present indications all requests for the conversion bonds received up to and including Nov. 19 will be satisfied by Dec. 21.

No favoritism is showed to any one in the deliveries, and the apparent slowness in filling orders is due only to the inability of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington to turn out the bonds more quickly. The bureau is working day and night, but the pressure of work is so heavy that shipments cannot be made more rapidly.

Applications for conversion received by the bank to date total $25,000,000, representing a par value of about $103,000,000.

ASKS REVENUE LAW CHANGE

Board of Trade Suggests Amendments in War Measure.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation at its regular monthly meeting, held yesterday at 203 Broadway, adopted a report submitted by Frederick Talcott, Chairman of a special committee, in which it was recommended that the war revenue law be amended by eliminating the separate reading matter rates and the advertising matter rates, and that the application of the zone system to the mailing of second-class matter be wholly eliminated.

It was further recommended that the "good-will, trademarks, trade brands, the franchises of corporations or partnerships, or other intangible property" which have been created, developed, and paid for out of the earnings of a business shall be included as invested capital at their appraised value, as the board held they were property in the same category as trademarks acquired by purchase and their omission created an inequality in the operation of the law.

Re-elected to Reserve Bank Board.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, announced yesterday the re-election of Robert H. Treman of Ithaca, N. Y., and William Boyce Thompson of Yonkers, N. Y., as Class A and Class B Directors, respectively. Mr. Treman's opponents in the election, participated in by member banks in Group 2, were John C. Leggett of Cuba, N. Y., and C. P. H. Vary of Newark, N. J., each of whom received 2 votes. Mr. Thompson's opponent was Jacob Rice of Kingston, N. Y., who was favored with a single vote, compared with 33 cast for Mr. Thompson.

Magistrate Sentenced for Conspiracy

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Dec. 12.—Judge Shinn today sentenced Magistrate Wilbur Speece of Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, who was convicted last week of conspiracy with his two constables, Daniel Hoff and Harry Burris, in extorting fines from automobilists, to not less than one or more than three years in State prison. Sentence was suspended upon the constables. Speece will appeal to the higher courts.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Forecast, N. and S. Car.—Snow Thurs. and Fri. Ga.—Snow or rain Thurs.; cloudy and colder Fri.

Ala.—Rain Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

Miss.—Rain and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Snow Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

Ohio.—Snow Thurs.; clearing and colder Fri.

Ind.—Snow and colder Thurs.; colder Fri.

Mich.—Snow and colder Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

La.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Snow Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Okla.—Cloudy Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Tex.—Fair and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Ill.—Snow and colder Thurs.; cloudy and unsettled Fri.

Mo.—Snow Thurs. and Fri.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ia.—Fair Thurs.; snow Fri.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs.; snow Fri.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Commercial leases, which have been features of the recent business, continued to be conspicuous, a number of important transactions being closed yesterday, reflecting continued commercial expansion.

The estate of George Law leased the old Quintard Iron Works at the foot of East 10th and East 11th Streets, Manhattan. This property fronts about 200 feet on the East River and is one of the largest of its kind on the waterfront. It is located between two city piers. For years the Greenpoint Ferry House was on the southerly portion, but since the relinquishing of the ferry service on that line the ferry house has been abandoned.

The main portion of the property was used by the Quintard Iron Works and consists of a high one-story brick structure about 100 by 200, together with an open dock about 50 feet by 200 feet, with riparian rights out to deep water. The name of the tenant has not yet been announced, but it is understood that it is a prominent warehouse concern. The Ruland & Whiting Company and the Harrison S. Colburn Company negotiated the lease.

Resale on the Heights.

Zachary Heller resold to David Pasinsky for investment 457 and 459 West 166th Street, a five-story new law tenement occupying a plot 50 by 76.6, located between Amsterdam and Edgecombe Avenues. The property, which was acquired a couple of weeks ago by the seller, was held at $52,000.

Buyer for St. Nicholas Avenue Corner.

A. H. Levy bought from the Grand Boulevard and 170th Street Company, 400 St. Nicholas Avenue, a three-story dwelling and garage on a lot 18.11 by 125 feet on the southeast corner of 180th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The property will be altered for studio apartments at a cost of about $3,000.

Tenement Deals.

An investing client of Edward N. Crosby & Co. bought from the Piepenbring estate of New Jersey 823 East Forty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement with stores, on a plot 25 by 100.5 feet.

Philip Lax sold 24 Broome Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100 feet, through Meyer Levenson.

Isidor Lowenfeld sold to Abraham Dorf, 2,145 Fifth Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores occupying a lot 25 by 99 feet, on the northwest corner of 131st Street.

Bronx Sales.

The Barnes Realty Company purchased from the Mylvirn Corporation two plots, one on the east side of Simpson Place, 110 feet south of 147th Street, 326 by 100, held at $50,000, and the other a plot 100 by 156 forming the southeast corner of Castle Hill and Starling Avenues, held at $25,000. Byrne & Bauman negotiated the sale.

Edward J. Bausch sold to the East 169th Street Realty Company, composed of John A. and Thomas C. Mulligan, and E. C. Robinson, the two apartments at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and Freeman Street, 125.5 by 79.11 by irregular.

The C. J. R. Realty Company of Newark, N. J., has acquired for investment from the Basch Realty Company the one-story brick and stone moving-picture theatre at 721 to 749 Westchester Avenue, covering the triangular block bounded by Forest and Westchester Avenues and 156th Street.

To Rebuild Parkway Baths.

The Parkway Baths at Brighton Beach, recently destroyed by fire, are to be rebuilt at an estimated cost of $500,000. The new structure will be of three stories in height and will embody the most modern details in construction of this type.

They will be modeled after the baths at Venice, Cal., under the supervision of Samuel Gompers. The land is owned by the Realty Associates.

Brooklyn.

Considerable activity is reported in the Bedford-St. Mark's section by Charles Partridge, who made the following sales: 598 St. Mark's Avenue, near Bedford Avenue, a three-story dwelling, for Edward Kohnstam to Charles F. McElroy; 676 Park Place, near Franklin Avenue, a two-story two-family house, for Minnie Waters to a client, who resold it to S. I. Loeb, who also resold it to John H. Murcott.

The same broker also sold 667 Prospect Place, near Bedford Avenue, a two-story two-family stone house, for Sarah Roache to Andrew Marshall.

Realty Associates have sold the two-story one-family dwellings at 1,140 Fifty-fourth Street to Joseph Horne and at 1,142 Fifty-fourth Street to Ole Rasmussen. The sales are on plots 16 by 100 each, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues. Realty Associates also sold, through Philip Weinstein, the three-story three-family dwelling at 390 Georgia Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100, to Michael Chesler.

Milnor Wiley & Son have leased for Rechnitz Brothers, Inc., the garage now in course of construction at the southwest corner of Coney Island Avenue and Avenue C, Flatbush, to C. J. Gillem, at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. The new garage will accommodate about 175 cars.

Acquiring Douglaston Acreage.

The Farograf Development Company of Manhattan is making extensive purchases of acreage at Douglaston in the vicinity of Alley Creek and Little Neck Bay, preparatory to laying out the property into building lots. The purchases to date include seven plots held by the Van Vliet estate, composed of those parcels formerly owned by G. A. Wiggins, W. E. Cornell, W. Thorne, R. Lamberson, and J. Schenck; a plot on the west side of Main Avenue, 650 feet south of Cedar Avenue, and a plot on the east side of Alley Creek, adjacent to the property of the North Shore Railroad Company.

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Furnished—West Side.

46TH, 341 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6355.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100. Payson McI. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

49TH, 34 WEST.—Parlor floor, 2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath, service; immediate occupancy.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; just finished; all improvements; can be had furnished or unfurnished, with or without maid service; open for inspection daily, including Sundays.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchen; handsomely furnished. Dwyer.

54TH, 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome 1 and 2 room, sunny suites; private baths.

54TH, 200 WEST.—Sublet attractive apartment of three rooms and bath until April 1st or longer, $135. Apartment 12A.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Desirable two rooms; bath, elevator, telephone; hall service.

56TH, WEST.—Unique studio apartment; 5 rooms, kitchen, bath; grand piano; elegantly furnished; $175. Eilperson, 25 West 42d.

56TH, 208 WEST, Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchenette, bath; grand piano; $200. Eilperson, 25 West 42d.

57TH, near 5th Av.—Handsome elevator apartment; seven rooms, two baths; $200. Eilperson, 25 West 42d St.

58TH, 103 WEST.—Sublet at sacrifice, my modern 5-room apartment; city; steam unlimited; would divide. Martin, 104 West 58th.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. Columbus 2598.

59TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Small 3-room suite, $65; steam; large parlor studio, 2 bedrooms, bath, electric kitchen, piano, $175.

90TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished six rooms and two baths; piano, Vollum.

51ST.—Seven rooms, two baths, all light; High-class house; open fireplaces; $250 month. Phone 2218 Schuyler.

34TH, 340 WEST.—Eight spacious rooms; solid mahogany; piano; long lease; 3d west.

66TH, WEST.—Best part of high-class apartment; cosey home for small family or married couple. H 176 Times.

57TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house; entire floor; beautiful, large, two, four rooms; bath, kitchenette, electricity; service; $100-$110.

96S, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished. Appointment, Columbus 3974.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Party going South will rent beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, until May; adults; immediate possession; $150. River. 5561.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern apartment, 5 rooms, bath; very select house, near subway, surface cars; long, short lease; satisfactory rental. Apt. 1B.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—High class three rooms; block subway express; $75.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent, 8 rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large Victrola; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

103D ST.—Subway express; high-class house; spotless large kitchen, enormous dining room; both southern exposure; 2 bedrooms; parquet floors; all steam heated; use of bath; gas supplied; $47 per month; references. Phone 4845 Riverside, Apartment 22.

112TH, 535 WEST, Hotel Royal, (Near Broadway.)—One, two and three rooms, with private baths; references required.

112TH.—Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 6th floor, four months, longer. Vanderbilt 1451.

118TH, 549 WEST.—Handsomely furnished seven-room apartment; four bedrooms; two beds; southern exposure; piano; elevator; two baths; separate maid's entrance; concession lease.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.

With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant a la carte and a la table d'hote meals, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT, handsomely furnished, 7 rooms and bath; 1 block from 103d subway; west of Broadway. Phone Academy 1227.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTENTION.—See apartment house information Page 25 in "The Red Book" classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

ATTRACTIVE corner apartment of seven beautifully furnished rooms on Riverside Drive in the Nineties for rent; five to six months, at $350 per month; good maid will remain if desired. Telephone 2007 Riverside for appointment.

ATTRACTIVE corner apartment of seven beautifully furnished rooms on Riverside Drive in the Nineties for rent; four to six months, at $350 per month; good maid will remain, if desired. Telephone 4562 Riverside for appointment.

BARGAIN; must leave for Washington; 10 rooms and 3 baths, expensively furnished; rent $350 per month. Telephone 9010 Columbus.

CALL AND LOOK over my list of particularly well furnished, modern elevator apartments, 3 to 7 rooms; Western section of town; immediate possession; below and above 50th. Robert A. Martin, Times Building. 3233 Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Handsomely furnished parlor, rooms, bath; grand piano, linen, silver; elevator apartment; overlooking park; immediate possession; $100 monthly. Coyle. 7300 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385, (Apt. 8 north.)—Furnished or unfurnished apartment to sublet; 9 rooms and 2 baths; thoroughly modern; luxuriously furnished. Riverside 862.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 55.—Refined furnished apartment, immediately; 3 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths. Columbus 8541, Apt. 2.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Well furnished 8-room apartment, Dec. 18 to Feb. 18; silver, linen, piano, victrola; elevator; $125 month. Wing, River. 450.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 708.—Handsomely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths. Vanderbilt 1450.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

EIGHTIES, (Riverside Drive Corner.)—Six rooms, two baths, well furnished; immediate possession. Hubert, Columbus 361.

Extraordinary 5-room apartments, furnished with great care; every nook and corner carefully planned and executed; complete in every detail, including silver and linen; very high-class elevator apartment house. Inquire, 215 West 113th St. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—HOTEL SAN REMO, 74th to 75th St., Central Park West.
DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Insures maximum of sunlight and air. Complete hotel service. Transiently or by year. Restaurant. Service Table d'Hote & a la Carte. Convenient to "L," subway & surface lines.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6700.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; grand piano; superb view; immediate possession; light rooms; $250 monthly. Coyle. Phone 6870 Morningside.

214 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, corner apartment; immediate possession. Particulars telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Sunny exposure, all outside, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $250. Morningside 4457.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high-class. Manager.

TWO FLOORS, private residence, beautifully furnished, West Nineties; near park; nothing obstructing light or air; one floor has sitting room front, bedroom back, private bath; other floor has two bedrooms, two baths, electricity. Phone Riverside 5413.

WEST END AV., (Near 99th.)—Couple will rent beautiful, exclusive, front parlor suite of three large, outside rooms; bachelor suite; breakfast optional; exceptional environment; references exchanged. Private phone 7110 Riverside.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartments; uniform day, night service; every modern convenience; large two to five rooms, bath; only $35 to $80.

57TH, 11 EAST.—Opposite St. Regis, bachelor apartment; exceptionally large, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references; $1,500.

58TH, 109-111 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; near Park Av.; all improvements; elevator and maid service; $60-$80.

68 East 89th Street.
Corner apartment, 3 cordner rooms, $900; 7 rooms on Av., $600.

83D, 67 EAST.—Seven rooms; private house; latest improvements; moderate.

MADISON AV., 173, (Between 33d and 34th Sts.)—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments, $1,200; elevator, telephone, resident maid and valet; meals served in rooms if desired. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Unfurnished—West Side.

38TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8105.

57TH, 254 WEST.—Artistically decorated, magnificent, light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 6 rooms, bath; only $40 to $60.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms 26x30. Payson McI. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

74TH, 122 WEST.—High-class two-room suite, all improvements, plenty heat; references.

41 WEST 82D ST.
Sublet, 6 rooms, 2 baths.
New fireproof building.
Southern exposure.
Apply on premises.

83D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, "THE TURIN."
EIGHT-ROOM CORNER APARTMENT.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

90TH, 177 WEST.—Six extra large outside rooms, steam heat, hot water, $50.

113TH ST., 542 WEST.—Two and three large rooms; every known improvement.

148TH, 601 WEST.—7 rooms and bath, elevator apartment; Broadway and river view.

172D ST., WEST.—To sublet, sunny 5-room apartment, 2d floor, well heated; $80. Mrs. Block, Audubon 3476.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 W. 19th St.; 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR SUPT.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT.
1,945 7th Av., (117th.) 7 rooms, bath; $65.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Two rooms, with kitchenette; southern exposure; seen appreciated; $600 per year. A. J. Odell. 5400 Audubon.

To Sublet—5 rooms, containing all modern improvements, in fireproof building. Apply to Supt., 106 Morningside Drive, near Columbia University.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires 3, 4 room furnished apartment, kitchen or kitchenette, until June 1 or Oct. 1; rental $80 to $70 per month. If non-elevator, would not be interested above second floor; Murray Hill section or upper Fifties preferred; willing to furnish own linen and silver. T 293 Times Downtown.

Responsible party wants from Jan. 1 furnished apartment, 10-12 rooms, east side, 4 master's, 2, 3 maids' rooms, 5 months; pay $400, 1600 month. Telephone particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

HIGH-CLASS 5-room housekeeping apartment, between 57th and 69th Sts., east side, furnished or unfurnished; state all particulars. Address Olcott, Box 129 Times.

HAVE desirable tenant, 4 to 6 rooms, modern elevator, $125-$160; immediate possession. Martin Agency, Times Building. 3233 Bryant.

WANTED.—Single skylight studio; elevator, fireproof building, between 40th and 60th, east of 5th Av.; furnished or unfurnished. Spring 239. L 87 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Young couple want small furnished apartment, kitchen or kitchenette, from Jan. 1; elevated, west side. N 144 Times.

Small furnished apartment; good neighborhood essential. Phone Morningside 4740, Apartment 32.

Pianist wants 2, 3, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $75-$125, adults, below 90th. Washington Square; references. V 193 Times.

Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; between 50th and 65th Sts. G 425 Times Annex.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent Apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Responsible couple want 6 rooms, 2 baths, $250, 5 months. Vanderbilt 5647.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

117TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large and small steam-heated rooms; electricity.

39TH, (163 Lexington Av.) — Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

37TH, 125 EAST, (Murray Hill 991.)—Unfurnished, $45; running water; four southern windows, kitchenette privileges; will furnish; smaller room, $20.

53D, 59 EAST.—2 medium connecting rooms, electricity, heat, suitable 2 gentlemen; reference.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large rooms, connecting bath, private floor; single; French family.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Unusually large room, tiled private bath; southern exposure; good service.

93D, 31 EAST.—Desirable neighborhood; private house; comfortable hall room; $5.50 weekly; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; rooms, absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 850.—English woman has cheerful, sunny room, suitable for two; conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1-2 room suites, private bath; steam; electricity; references.

11TH, 237 WEST.—Sunshiny, quiet, single room, well heated; dainty apartment; view, home privileges; hot water always, evenings. Henry.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant, double room; running water; private house; reference; single room.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 52 WEST.—Large room, with bath; other rooms; quiet home; every convenience.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Furnished, one room, with shower and lavatory; suitable for man.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well-heated front room, running water; $6; private house; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

58TH 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; private family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

67TH, 220 WEST.—Well located room, couple gentlemen; refined Latin family; references.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Sunny single, double rooms; private entrance. One flight. Call evenings.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Most attractive rooms; large and small; private house; homelike surroundings.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, running water, steam, electricity, kitchenette.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suites, with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms, parlors; electricity; private baths.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; kitchen privileges; meals; elevator apartment. Hutchinson.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $4 up; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms, private bath, open fireplace, electricity, telephone; also large single room, bath; exceptional residence; breakfast.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Large south room, also single rooms; electricity; breakfast; references; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Three windows front and southerly exposed room, second floor, private house. Telephone 8740 Columbus.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; two, three bachelors; private bath; refined surroundings.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, beautifully appointed; private bath; reference, love.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Large, warm, front room on 2d floor suite.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, large, sunny room; private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 236 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, private bath; near subway; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D ST., near Riverside.—Beautiful room, private bath; refined home. Columbus 8764.

73D, 113 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE ONE OR TWO MEN.

74TH, 311 WEST.—One large room, one medium; heat, running water, electricity.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny room; dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Large, small rooms adjoining bath; electricity.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom; single rooms.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; room with kitchenette, electricity. 8265 Columbus.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, all conveniences.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, heated, southern exposure, dressing room, running water, electricity.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Homelike, large room, with or without bath; electricity; all conveniences.

76TH, 115 WEST.—Attractive small front room, $4; also skylight; running water; $3.50.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms, connecting; bath; single, en suite.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, adjoining bath; references.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Nerece Hall; 1-2 rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room attached; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floors.

80TH, 130 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity, telephone; $12.

82D, 250 WEST.—Cor genial home offered to refined gentleman; private apartment. White.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, large, small front room, second floor.

82D, 54 WEST.—Second floor front, bath; kitchenette; other rooms; best references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Very desirable medium rooms, adjoining bath; private apartment; references. Oaks.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small, sunny; running water, electricity; references.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, single or en suite. Rooms.

85TH, 210 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; near bath; telephone. Peirce.

86TH, WEST.—Ideal accommodation for married couple in modern apartment. H 175 Times.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Fourth floor front room; newly decorated; private apartment; references. Smith.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

340 WEST 87TH ST.
Several desirable rooms; exceptional second floor.

88TH, 110 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room in private house; suitable one or two; should be seen; moderate.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwelling; beautiful rooms, moderate prices.

90TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms, for gentlemen, convenient, moderate, breakfast optional.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath, shower, twin beds; southern exposure; reasonable.

93D, 115 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen; phone; private family.

93D, 263 WEST.—Double room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; every convenience. Riverside 8091.

93D, 259 WEST, Near Broadway.—Large, attractive room; private bath, electricity, &c.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, medium room, adjoining bath; private home; conveniences; gentleman.

95TH, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath. Riverside 2857. Apt. 2-W.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—Large room, 3 windows; southern exposure.

102D, 1 WEST.—Attractive single or two rooms; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Wright.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room; convenient for two; next to bath; elevator apartment; French family. Apartment 35, Ducolomb.

108TH, 501 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 3B.—High-class, modern apartment; large outside room; lavatory; private bath; exceptional appointments; references. Phone Academy 3248.

112TH, 542 WEST, (4B.)—Well furnished entire room, private bath; gentleman. 3724 Cathedral.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath, to refined woman; elevator apartment; no other roomers. Superintendent.

118TH, 941 WEST.—Beautiful light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Front room, prettily furnished, large closet; near Columbia. Bosworth.

122D, 118 WEST.—Well heated large, medium room; continuous hot water; reference.

123D, 524 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, front beedroom with piano, $6. Jedel.

140TH, 600 WEST, (Apt. 12.)—Bright, airy room; running water; kitchen privileges; quiet, refined family. Audubon 3300.

139TH, 529 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; with shower; modern elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 31.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, near shower bath; elevator; subway, buses; $5. Scott.

142TH, 504 WEST.—Large, warm front room, modern; quiet home. Unger.

143D, 522 WEST.—Three or four rooms and kitchen, furnished, modern. Apt. 2.

149TH, 452 WEST.—Teacher has sunny room, small apartment; kitchen optional. Gaston.

BRIGHT, pleasant, half block subway; private family; reasonable; phone, elevator. L 124 Times.

BROADWAY, 3,880 (112th.)—Desirable room; homelike, quiet. Telephone 5,903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Beautiful suites, overlooking Park; also single rooms.

CHARMING, comfortable front room, overlooking park and Morningside Drive; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Private phone Morningside 9035; references.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Near 122d.)—Large and small rooms, with running water; reasonable rent. Apply Superintendent.

IN THE WEST 70S, with English family, beautiful, large rooms, private baths, with or without meals; references exchanged. L 71 Times.

LARGE ROOM, with private bath; also two large single rooms, in exclusive neighborhood; privacy and elegance; refined gentlemen only; references required; breakfast if desired. Address M. F., Box C 247 Times Downtown.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished, two closets, two desks, two beds, suitable for two. Apt. 3A.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50 (Apt. 4.)—Elegantly furnished large room, elevator house, with family of two; breakfast if wanted.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.) — Large room, also two connecting single rooms, with private bath; references. Apartment 42, Morningside 6870.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Comfortable suite; also single room; all facing river; private house. Tel. 9487 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large room, with bath; single room; newly furnished; private. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (Near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apartment. Telephone Schuyler 2106.

WEST END AV., 680.—Would give room free to refined girl student who would be in four or five evenings a week, share room with five-year-old child; references required. 5996 Riverside. Pollok.

WEST END AV., 840.—Two beautifully furnished large rooms, connecting or separate, in modern elevator apartment; every convenience. Lawes.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

WEST END AV., 911.—Medium-sized room; electric light, telephone.

Brooklyn.

A NICE ROOM, electricity; business man preferred; private family, exclusive neighborhood, walking distance of subway. Tel. 333 Prospect.

New Jersey.

GENTLEMAN, seeking private home, will be received in family of two; exclusive section of Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. V 185 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants furnished room and bath with private family, board inclusive; district, Riverside Drive, between 72d and 110th Sts. Z 243 Times Annex.

Well furnished room wanted by young man; Riverside Drive, not above 125th; please state price and particulars; private family only. G 427 Times Annex.

One, two rooms, kitchenette; young couple; west side; $30, $35. N 100 Times.

Unfurnished.

Young man requires unfurnished room, bath, between Washington Square and 96th St.; electric lights; full particulars. M 174 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double room; two flights up; private bath; home table; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electric light; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double sunny room; single room; good table; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; suit particular people; also smaller room.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 118 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room with private bath; excellent table.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, warm rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, private phone, electricity, steam; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references; table guests accommodated.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable small room, adjoining bath, with board.

83D, 245 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8227.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Two attractive large, single rooms; homelike table, congenial surroundings.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive small rooms; southern exposure; running water.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, bath; electricity; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; excellent table; business people; modern conveniences.

102D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, large, front rooms, bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 323 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; fine location; excellent cooking; conveniences. Audubon 4980.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, facing park; private bath; table guests.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Fine house; just opened; every modern convenience; six baths; well heated; excellent cooking.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 871, (101st.)—Beautiful, large rooms, adjoining bath; Spanish private family; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished rooms, baths adjoining; steam, electricity, conveniences; excellent cooking; table guests.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman, Hebrew, desires room, bath, board, refined family; reasonable rate. Address V 192 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

A CHARMING HOME, modern improvements, for two business men or women; no meals; good location. Hackensack, 990 Union Street. Particulars, phone 1436 Hackensack; best references.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,600. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICKS, 1917-1918.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Finck, 1,708 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, Winter and Summer top, run 5,500 miles, like new. Kaufman-Morris, 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4386.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

A FEW CADILLAC SPECIALS.
1917 TOURING, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.
1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.
1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN,
seven passenger full four door; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green, beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5032 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 TOWN LANDAULET,
used very little, seven passenger, like new; color Brewster green; light upholstery; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5032.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. W. Trock, 413 West 55th. Telephone 2883 Columbus.

CADILLAC, 1916 model; perfect condition, with new Berlin body; private owner. Telephone Greeley 1934.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA COUPE, BEAUTIFUL CAR, JUST LIKE NEW, AT A BARGAIN. S. H. SPEAR, 449 WEST 42D.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917, Coupe; also Landaulet and Touring; Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, PERFECT CONDITION, $550. 305 WEST 59TH.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS master six, special inclosed Winter body, Westinghouse shock absorbers, lots of extras; $600 to quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHALMERS Cabriolet; inclosed body; six-cylinder; beautifully finished; almost new; lady's car; crepone upholstered; $575. Bryant 3112. H. R. Ebenstein.

CHALMERS COUPELET.
As good as new; electric equipped; guaranteed; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

CHALMERS limousine, late model; cannot tell from new; many extras; $800. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4386.

CHANDLER 1916 town car, has been thoroughly overhauled in Chandler shops; car sold with new car guarantee. 305 West 59th.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

COUPE 4 passenger; new paint; guaranteed. Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. (Bedford 8800.) Open evenings.

DeLAUNAY-BELLEVILLE brougham, 19 H. P., newly painted; perfect condition; beautiful town car; great bargain. Bond, 114 West 80th St.

DODGE touring, $250 cash, $30 monthly; new paint; excellent condition. Willys-Overland Co., Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT.—Beautiful baby limousine, condition guaranteed; new paint and shoes; a real bargain. Phone Columbus 8599 for details.

FIAT 1915, 25 horse power town car; first-class condition; price reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4386.

FORD 1917 1¼-ton truck, closed body, with extension, $650. Call 1-5, L. R., 80 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 Limousine; original cost $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 59th.

LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE, 1915.—Will sacrifice. 2 Columbus Circle.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger landaulet-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MERCER 1914 raceabout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MERCEDES TOURING, 1914 MODEL, $500. Exquisite mechanical condition; new shoes, new paint, chains, tools, &c.; all parts obtainable here; a Christmas gift at this price. Phone Columbus 8599.

MITCHELL Sport Car; special blue body; red upholstery; 5-passenger; excellent throughout. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL, Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mahoney, 1,056 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 6600.

OAKLAND SEDAN.
Runs and looks like new; fully equipped; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OLDSMOBILE COUPELET.
Every possible equipment like new; guaranteed; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
Cars Bought from Manufacturer Assure Satisfaction.
We will store free until Spring any car bought now. $100 will hold car. An opportunity to save at least

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

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Agents Wanted	50c
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Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Female.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835 afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, experienced; of typewriting and Gregg, for evening school, three nights weekly. Brooklyn School, X 374 Times Annex.

WOMAN, refined, middle aged, wanted to take charge of reception room in newspaper office; apply by letter, stating qualifications, age, and salary to start. C 308 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES.—Ten neat and bright young ladies, between 21 and 35 years of age as city saleswomen to call on dry goods dealers; attractive commission proposition with credit on all business from allotted territory; previous sales experience not necessary if you have an abundance of determination; reply with references and full information, as to age, ability, &c., to L 80 Times.

YOUNG LADY in sales department of large manufacturing concern; experience unnecessary; salary $8 to start. C 305 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 725.

TYPIST—Bank position, must be rapid, perfect, and well recommended; salary $18 per week; other positions for TYPISTS at $10, $12, and $15; LAW STENOGRAPHERS, must have five years' legal experience, salary $25 per week; other positions for STENOGRAPHERS in commercial lines, with salaries ranging from $10 to $20 per week.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
160 BROADWAY.

Several high school graduates for banks, $12 and lunches.
Typists, $10-$15.
Dictaphone operators, $15-$20.
File clerks, $15.
Stenographers, $10-$18.
In addition to the above we have openings for many high-class females that measure up to requirements.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 Nassau St. MISS GRIFFIN.
Dictaphone operators, $20, $15, $12; employment manager, exceptional opportunity, must be experienced, good salary; stenographers, adding machine, $55-$60.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12 to $20; Spanish-English, $25 to $30; typists, $10 to $14; bookkeepers, $10. to $15. Business Opportunity Co., Agency, Doultaus & Masterson, Proprietors, 2068 Broadway.

TRANSLATORS.—50 Spanish-English translators wanted; $100 monthly; citizens preferred; Pan-American Agency, 59 Pearl St.; call early.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers, excellent opportunities; file clerk, $100; switchboard, $18; typists, $15; clerks. Register free.

BOOKKEEPERS, $25; bookkeeper-stenographers, $20; stenographers, $18; typists, $15. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BERTHA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (80th). Riverside 9463.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$18; junior clerks, $10-$12; boys. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $16-$15; Typists, $12-$8; Clerical, $7. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau St.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; we not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to write her. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 557 West 125th St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our 6 weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years. We secure positions for our graduates paying from $15 up. Our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Tel. Franklin 2261.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert accountant and auditor wanted; one who is capable of installing cost system in large manufacturing concern; must have exceptional ability; good salary to right party; age, experience, &c., to be considered. C 311 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, high grade; permanent position offered to a certified or chartered accountant; also to a semi-senior; write, giving full particulars, experience, education, and salary expected. Address L 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Several juniors with education and qualifications for P. A. staff; public accounting experience not essential; reply fully. Box C 292 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, by firm of C. P. A.; capable men only, with public accounting experience as seniors and assistant seniors; state age, nationality. L 213 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Seniors, qualified by experience to conduct audits, wanted by firm certified public accountants; references invested. Box C 284 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Competent, draft exempt, by Newark manufacturer; experience cost accounting of value. Write C. A., Box 209 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced accountant wanted temporary period by practicing public accountant; reply in detail; state salary, experience. L 236 Times Downtown.

AISLE MANAGER wanted for ready-to-wear store out of town; excellent opportunity for right man. L 115 Times.

AN experienced automobile body worker wanted. Apply Time Office, Chevrolet Motor Co., 57th St. and 11th Av.

ARTIST for designing and retouching; one used to working in photo-engraving department. Apply New Jersey Engraving Co., 382 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

ASSISTANT in cashier department of insurance broker's office wanted; must understand customs charges and cancellation credit; must come well recommended; insurance experience absolutely essential; no others need apply. L 204 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, not subject to military draft; easy hours; good chance for advancement; state age, salary, experience, and nationality. Harlem Corporation, Times Harlem.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.—An exceptionally attractive proposition; one of the largest automobile manufacturers marketing cars in the medium priced class wishes to secure the permanent services of a few wide-awake, progressive retail salesmen now selling low-priced small cars who wish to better themselves; salary and commission; men with Brooklyn and Long Island experience desirable; write now if you are a real red-blooded progressive automobile salesman. K 344 Times Downtown.

BARTENDER.—First-class man; must have experience in service bar; good salary, steady position; middle-aged; reference; married; restaurant work. V 190 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in controlling accounts, as assistant in accounting dept. COST CLERK, with a good knowledge of bookkeeping, to keep perpetual inventory records and assist in costs.
Positions open with a progressive engineering iron works of national reputation; students of accounting schools preferred; your future is in your own hands. Apply by mail only, giving full details, Iron Works, 186 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENT.—Middle-aged man, thoroughly experienced on double entry, must be good penman, in office of wood working factory in Hoboken; state position; state age, salary, and full particulars; must come well recommended. Write to Bookkeeper, 61 2d St., Hoboken.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted; must also understand stenography and typewriting; close Saturdays and Jewish holidays. L 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in double entry and trial balance work; none other need apply; salary $25 to right man. Address F. S., Box L 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 18 to 22 years old; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 226 Times Downtown.

BOY.—SEVERAL WANTED BY MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING CONCERN FOR STOCK AND OFFICE; PERMANENT POSITIONS. ADDRESS BY MAIL ONLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, BERNHARD ULMANN CO., 109 GRAND ST.

BOY.—EXPERIENCED IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT LINE TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY; ADVANCEMENT. FABER & HEIN, 36 EAST 22D.

BOY wanted in the financial and transfer office of a railroad company; answer in own handwriting, stating full particulars as to age, education, experience, if any, and references. R. R., C 291 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16 or 17 years of age for large insurance office; must have good education; salary $8 week to start. In reply state age, religion, and education. C 282 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in electrotype plant; steady advancement leading to apprenticeship to right boy. Apply at the Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

BOY.—Large corporation desires bright boy for supply department; good surroundings and advancement. E. N., P. O. Box 70 Station D, New York.

BOY for packing shipments and to learn electrical repair work on automobiles. 125 West 51st St. N 90 Times.

BOY for office and errands; good chance for advancement. McClure Newspaper Syndicate, 120 West 32d.

BUYER

Wanted by large Department Store in Philadelphia for each of the following:

GLOVES,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
WOMEN'S & MISSES' DRESSES & SUITS,
INFANTS' WEAR.

Liberal salary and permanent position with highly rated, old-established firm. Do not reply unless you can give satisfactory references. Also state fully your business experience.

S 218 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—W. M. WHITNEY & CO., ALBANY, N. Y., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-CLASS MAN TO BUY READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS AND FURS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE HAD AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 234 TIMES ANNEX.

CARETAKERS. — Wanted, reliable middle-aged couple to take entire charge of small house, laundry included; one hour from New York City. Write, stating references and salary expected, E. H. Spear, Tenafly, N. J.

CLERK wanted to work in bank; experienced; quick and accurate at figures, write a good hand, and be well recommended. C 319 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT.

For immediate engagement, the services of an experienced collection correspondent to take charge of the commercial department of an active law and collection office; must be a fluent and forceful letter writer, be a hard and steady worker, and come well recommended; an attorney admitted to practice in any State preferred; give references as to experience in the collection field, education had, past and present connections, age, single or married, salary desired, and references as to ability and credentials as to personal habits and reputation; give business and residence phone numbers; applicants must state whether they are ready to come at once. T 295 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Subscription publishing house wants three men, between 25 and 30, who have had some experience collecting in Manhattan or the Bronx; salary and commission; good chance for advancement. Apply by letter and furnish references. L 118 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Bright, energetic, alert man, preferably college graduate, one who can write letters that pull. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. S. B. F., 226 Times.

CLERK, junior, for wholesale clothing house; good penman. Write Fechter, 753 Broadway.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER POSSESSING EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INITIATIVE TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF RETAIL CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY; SALARY $1,500, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, AND REFERENCES IN FIRST LETTER; APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. APPLY BOX T 294 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CREDIT MAN, city experience only; write, stating age, salary, references. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DAY ENGINEER wanted, $90 monthly. Apply Chief, 70 West 55th St.

DESIGNER on ladies' and misses' coats; excellent opportunity for good man to go into business; only those who have been working on a better line need reply. H 172 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, ATTENTION!

COLT PATENT FIREARM CO.

of

Meriden, Conn.,

want

DRAFTSMEN

on jig and fixture work in connection with U. S. Government contract for machine guns.

Also Al

GAUGE INSPECTORS

and

TOOLMAKERS.

Call to see
Mr. G. R. Gibson
at
Hotel McAlpin

and let him make you a proposition. He will be there Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Dec. 14, 15, 16, from 1 to 5 P. M. daily.
Also interviews by appointment.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. K. B., 250 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.

Jig and fixture work, also mechanical draftsmen on flat patterns; those with experience on aeroplane work preferred. Call or write Curtiss Engineering Corporation, Garden City, L. I.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted (2) mechanical, for jigs and fixtures on Government ordnance work. Mail details, experience, and salary required to Hirshoff Machine Co., 45 Mill St., Astoria, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced switchboard or panelboard designs; fine opportunity for advancement. Call or write Sprague Electric, 527 West 34th.

DRAFTSMAN, (tool); first-class designer on small tool work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; young man to do detail work and some record work in shop and office. The Revolute Machine Co., 417 East 89d.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man for neat tracing of fine machine details. Call Room 2605, 120 Broadway.

ELECTRICIAN.—Expert; must be licensed; good opportunity for first-class man. Z 225 Times Annex.

ENGINEER to operate new plant entirely above ground, healthy location in country; living quarters new and furnished free, with light and heat. N 112 Times.

ENTRY CLERK wanted immediately, thoroughly accurate; apply by letter, stating salary desired and giving 'phone number. G 426 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK.—One experienced in charging underwear and hosiery; references. N 110 Times.

GENTLEMEN to establish agencies throughout the country for medical preparation of great necessity; only experienced need apply; write full details; give experience and salary desired. L 116 Times.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ELECTRICIANS.
MEN EXPERIENCED IN ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING TELEPHONES AND OTHER SMALL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD PAY; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN CONSIDERED. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

EXPORTING AND IMPORTING MAN thoroughly conversant with Far East and Oriental markets is wanted by large New York house; state full details, experience, and nationality. C 315 Times Downtown.

FIREMAN.—Good man wanted by automobile concern; good pay. Z 230 Times Annex.

HEAVY HARDWARE,
TOOLS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
STOVES,
PLUMBING GOODS.

Buyers wanted by large Chicago Mail Order House. Managerial positions given to men who have had experience in part of the above lines. Steady position with unusual opportunity for advancement. S 217 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High class man on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometer; steady position and advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

INSIDE SALESMAN IN A LARGE, WELL-KNOWN DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, DUANE ST., T 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JOB PRESSMAN wanted, first class, on blank book and loose leaf work; permanent position to the right man. Address P. O. Box 714, Springfield, Mass.

LABORERS.—NATIONAL SULPHUR CO., 624 KENT AV., BROOKLYN.

LEATHER GOODS.—Young man wanted, 19 to 21 years of age, to assist in stock, shipping, and buying, in fancy goods house; a bright, willing worker will be trained for eventual salesmanship on the road; answer in own handwriting, stating salary desired and place of last employment. L 117 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.

One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, C 284 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced, to roast and take charge of peanut butter plant; night shift; steady work, good pay. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Manufacturing Department, 153 Bay St., Jersey City.

MAN over 25 wanted; general office; had experience and first-class references. Apply, stating qualifications, references, and salary expected, L 232 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for high-class garage and general automobile business in selected district; only capable and experienced men with first-class references need apply. Z 236 Times Annex.

MEN, experienced, accustomed to checking invoices, covering materials used in building construction or in billing builders' supplies. Apply Turner Construction Co., 11th floor, 244 Madison Av.

METALLURGIST wanted, familiar with heat treatment of carbon and alloy steels, in airplane engine plant. Apply Employment Department, General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

OFFICE BOY.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING WAGES. A. F., 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY in export and import commission house. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and 'schooling. T 285 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of stenography; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 231 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—No experience necessary. Apply in own handwriting. Mechanical, P. O. Box 1548.

OFFICE BOY.—Neat, intelligent; good opportunity for right boy. Address in own handwriting, stating age. N 139 Times.

OFFICE BOY cashier of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in downtown importing house. L 226 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR for switchboard wanted. L 103 Times.

ORDER CLERK. — EXPERIENCED IN DRUG LINE; OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUSTLERS; WRITE PARTICULARS. L 106 TIMES.

PAYROLL CLERK, one having had experience on factory piecework rates. L 109 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK. — Man who has held similar position and knows the line. Nugent Electrical Supply Co., 7 West 29th.

SALESMEN of education in charge of displays of the Encyclopaedia Britannica for New York City and Eastern States; only all men of excellent character; splendid remuneration and opportunity to advance if possessed of initiative and ability; commission basis, with drawing account. Call 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN (3) or Sales Managers of education, having advertising, insurance, or other large "closing" experience, to interview business men by prearranged appointments after business hours; earnings worthy of best selling talent; commission; state experience, age. V 172 Times.

SALESMAN.—Salary and commission; office supply trade; experience unnecessary; city and adjoining territory; good prospect for man of ability. Write, giving age, religion, former experience, references, &c., to L 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Good opportunity for a reliable man with big following in Middle Western and New England States, wanted by reputable cloak and suit house; only those who can furnish highest references need apply; salary or commission. Z 257 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced petticoat salesman to sell popular line silk and cotton petticoats; exceptional proposition for live wire hustler; established trade will be turned over; salary or commission. Z 200 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, Italian, capable of speaking English fluently, for best-selling popular-priced commercial and pleasure cars on market; drawing account against commission; excellent opportunity for right party. N 131 Times.

SALESMAN of refinement for special proposition to business men by educational institution; liberal commission and drawing account; can easily make $50-$75 per week. Apply Suite 1003, 110 West 34th St.

SALESMAN. — Commission only, those acquainted with druggists, restaurants, and grocers trade; good opportunity for energetic man. Address W. C. B. Co., Pelham, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—One with fur experience preferred; must be able to furnish $500 bond. Write, stating salary and experience and reference, L 110 Times.

SALESMAN experienced with trade on popular-priced dresses; splendid opportunity for right man. Apply Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St.

SALESMAN Wanted with experience in selling post cards; must be able to photograph; salary and commission. A. M. Simon, 33 Union Square.

SALESMEN WANTED.

A Middle Western perfume house, recently reorganized, and now on a sound financial basis, whose merchandise is of the highest quality and enjoys a national distribution, seeks the services of THREE salesmen for Middle Western and Southern territories.
Only the highest type of men are wanted, who can give undoubted proof of a successful selling experience in this line of business and an established acquaintance and connection on the territories they have covered. It is useless for others to apply, regardless of how successful they may have been in another line of business. A satisfactory basis of compensation will be arranged.
Address in strictest confidence to P. O. Box No. 453, Detroit, Michigan, and an interview will be arranged in the city in which you reside.

SALESMAN.

Specialty manufacturing concern has opening for a salesman of ability, initiative, and resource; recent experience selling exclusive territorial agency contracts essential; commission and drawing account basis; a real opportunity for a live wire; top notchers only need apply. Wellsphone, Inc., 330 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—Motor truck salesmen on popular, medium priced truck; commission basis. L 114 Times.

SALESMAN TO CALL ON MANUFACTURING TRADE FOR POPULAR-PRICED AND HIGH-CLASS LINE OF RIBBONS; ONE THAT CAN HANDLE THE LARGEST AND MOST REPRESENTATIVE LINES MANUFACTURED; THOSE WITH PAST EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE PREFERRED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. WRITE H. P. R., 1,304 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.—We need capable salesmen immediately in our trade in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England States; a man of integrity, neat appearance, and education can be sure of good income, with opportunity for advancement; drawing account against commission. T. O., 46 Times.

SALESMAN, Middle West and coast, on commission, with old established fine muslin underwear manufacturer; all active accounts; applicant must be experienced in above line and well acquainted with the trade; communication strictly confidential. N 118 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, thoroughly experienced salesmen who are familiar with the following lines: Carpets, men's furnishings, hosiery, and women's knit underwear and clothing. Those subject to draft need not apply. Apply to Schwartz Bros., Johnstown, Penn.

SALESMEN wanted; ex-insurance and advertising men preferred; will show you how to earn big money; commission. 217 Broadway, Room 412.

SCREW MACHINE operator; first class; Brown & Sharpe machines. Morgenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SELECTOR.—Young man thoroughly experienced in the business; good salary. Nugent Electrical Supply Co., 7 West 29th.

SHIPPING CLERK. — Experienced, competent shipping clerk to take complete charge and who is thoroughly familiar with the business; good proposition and liberal salary to right man. Nugent Electrical Supply Co., 7 West 29th.

SHIPPING CLERK, over 30; must have executive ability, be well recommended, and able to take charge and management of shipping room. Apply by letter only, stating reference, Tauch, 250 Madison St., Brooklyn.

SILK SALESMAN, well acquainted with the dress and allied trades; salary or commission; give full particulars. L 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Spanish, with knowledge of English preferred, who can take dictation in Spanish; salary to start $20 weekly. Address W. G., Box 189, Madison Sq. Station, & Co., 44 Broad St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for a young man. Call or write Curtiss Engineering Corporation, Garden City, L. I.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; would like to correspond with stock salesman, with clientele, to handle on liberal commission basis stock of oil company having production, refinery, pipe line, tanks, &c. Address Dept. G., Room 514 World Building, N. Y. City.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man in wholesale house; one with some experience in the notion trade only; line has excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary wanted. L 120 Times.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

WANTED.—A man for the repair department of a large downtown real estate office. Applicants should state age, experience, salary desired, &c. Address C 310 Times Downtown.

WESTERN SALESMAN.

Large coat house wishes a man with large following for side line on commission basis. T. S., L 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN under 20 years of age for training in real business; must be ambitious and willing to do conscientious work; unusual opportunity for young man of the right stamp to secure training and development in practical business methods. Address L. B., Box 29 Times.

YOUNG AMERICAN for reception hall and clerical work in large publishing house; bright, clean boy will find advancement with us; salary $8 to $9; give full particulars. L 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 17 to 20, fairly good penman, to run addressing machine; shorthand unnecessary; must write a plain, legible hand; $12-$15 to start. Apply 10 to 11 A. M. Thursday, Employment Office, Automobile Club of America, 251 West 54th St.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Here is a chance for young man to learn the banking business; good opportunity for right man; must come from good family. Apply The Coal and Iron National Bank, 143 Liberty St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN is wanted by large exporting and importing house to learn business; high school or college graduate preferred; state details, age, training. C 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in accounts department who has had previous experience with a fire insurance company checking agents' accounts; mention age, experience, and salary desired. C 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has had some experience in a fire insurance office; salary $50 month; state age and previous experience. C 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn talking machine business; good opportunity for advancement; Matthew Levin, 407 Lexington Av., near 42d St.

YOUNG MAN wanted to work in bank; must write a good hand and be well recommended. C 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, strong; assist shipping department; work Sunday; $9. Ambitious, L 110 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON,
J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY A GREAT NUMBER OF COMPETENT ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, CORRESPONDENTS, PURCHASING AGENTS, AND GENERAL CLERICAL MEN (SOME WITHOUT EXPERIENCE) AT SALARIES FROM $10 WEEKLY TO $3,000 YEARLY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN. — Men with two, three, or four years' experience in heavy machinery and power plant layout; salary between $25 and $35 per week; position carries with it military exemption.

Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty st. —Bookkeepers, bank, commercial; stenographers, clerks, draftsmen, expert shoe salesman; register free.

STENOGRAPHERS willing to go South for Government, $1,560; Spanish stenographer, $20; bookkeepers, $900-$1,800. Terminal Employment Exchange, 154 Nassau.

3 SALESMEN, $85-$150; Car Tracer, $1,500; 15 bookkeepers. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Dept. 12-T. 141 West 36th St., New York.

MEN.—Take the shortest cut to high-salaried positions; big demand for Mechanical Dentists; we teach you individually by actual practice; no book study; short course; easy payments; start any time day or night; write for free booklet No. 12. BODEE School of Mechanical DENTISTRY, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15-17 Flatbush Av., B'klyn. Est. 25 yrs. Supervision of Univ. of New York State.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Connery, 1st Lt. J. R., to Camp Beauregard.
Carrell, Capt. W. B., to Oklahoma City for inst.
Clark, 1st Lt. G. M., to Minneapolis to enlist personnel of Base Hosp. No. 28.
Beals, Capt. L. S., to Camp Custer.
Collins, Maj. J., will report to Director Gen., Dept. of Military Relief, Am. Red Cross, for duty.
Claypool, 1st Lt. J. R., to Camp Lee.
McClary, 1st Lt. S., 3d, previous orders revoked.
McCord, Capt. C. P., to Camp Sherman.
Brackett, Maj. E. G., is assigned as Prof. of Orthopedics in Army Med. School.
Chronquest, 1st Lt. A. P., to Camp Greene.
Coble, 1st Lt. P. R., to Camp Taylor as junior member of physical examining unit and recruiting officer.
Burkhard, 1st Lt. E. D., to Ft. Leavenworth with 7th Engs.

Following to Boston for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander, J. H.	Stephenson, J. W.
Callaway, P. C.	Brenner, C. W.
Hussey, E. E.	Fulton, B.
Morton, D. J.	Kispert, R. W.
Schwartz, B. J.	Mossman, G.
Parsons, A. H.	

Penhallow, Maj. D. F., previous orders revoked.
Coover, Capt. C., to Oklahoma City, for inst.
McCormack, 1st Lt. G. A., to Camp Pike.
Webb, Maj. C. S., to Camp Custer, as president of tuberculosis board for examination of command.
Lincoln, 1st Lt. C. W., to Ft. Wash.
Gayle, 1st Lt. R. F., Jr., to Camp Greene to examine command for nervous and mental diseases.
Gates, 1st Lt. F. L., to Ft. Riley, then to home.
Potts, Capt. J. B., to Omaha, to enlist personnel of Base Hosp. No. 49.

Following to Hoboken:

CAPTAINS.

Bell, D. M.	Coughlin, T. F., Jr.
Harris, J. A.	Larson, E. M.
Clark, W. A.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Coulter, L. McD.	Longworth, M. J.
McCrary, J. R.	Mann, H. B.
Venable, S. C.	Scruggs, W. H.

Burch, Maj. L. E.; Hodgson, Capt. S. H., and Evans, 1st Lt. F. M., will meet at Camp McClellan, to examine applicants for appointment in M. C.
Thompson, 1st Lt. H. A., to Oklahoma City for inst.

Following to Camp Lewis:

CAPTAINS.

Burdett, J. C.	Kobert, C. B.
Wescott, L. E. R. A.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Abramowitz, A. B.	Campbell, S. T.
Abbott, H. A.	Coleman, F. B.
Cooper, F. J.	Johnson, P. E.
Doudna, J. F.	Higenbotham, C. J.
Lay, W. S.	Lyons, S. B.
Hollis, F. K.	Jump, C. W.
Martin, F. A.	McIntosh, L. C.
Plant, J. H.	Pessolano, J. A.
Merlis, W. I.	Rhoads, A. L.
Reed, R. R.	Stroube, S. E.
Skaggs, I. S.	Weil, A.
Tucker, I. N.	Burt, R. R.
Wheatley, C. I.	

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Jones, M. C.	Brown, W. S.
Pond, A. M.	Fisher, F. A.
O'Malley, J.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, C. J.	Martin, L. W.
Barnett, E. J.	Newhauser, M. A.
Blezis, S.	Perry, H. S.
Brand, G. J.	Stalb, H. A.
Christie, R. E.	Axelrad, S.
Clayton, H. C.	Bolka, B. J.
Cooper, H. E.	Bromberg, C. B.
De Moss, G. O.	Cohlet, J.
Edwards, T. F.	Dangerfield, V. S.
Anderson, F. A.	Dunn, J. N.
Bernard, L. J.	Fordyce, A. W.
Bliss, W. C.	Hole, M. C.
Chamness, C. J.	Hurley, G. I.
Clark, F. M.	Jenkinson, E. L.
Cook, E. C.	Johnson, H. C.
Dargate, F. E.	Kelly, J.
Dwyer, H. J.	Koch, H. C.
Evans, W. H.	Kotalik, F. J.
Finney, W. O.	McClure, T. C.
Gates, L. S.	McDowell, J. E.
Gilroy, E. W.	Meyer, K. T.
Halley, C. D.	Myers, H. A.
Harms, C. W. W.	Oates, J. F.
Hawes, G. F.	Pitts, J.
Hilgard, P.	Randall, G. B.
Housel, C. L.	Rimmerman, A. B.
Kerrick, C. L.	Salberg, J. B.
La Force, H. A.	Schwartz, F. F.
Smith, H. A.	Finsand, V.
Francis, H. M.	Herrmann, C. B.
Geiger, U. S.	Howard, G. W.
Gunderson, E. A.	Israelson, W.
Hanly, H. H.	Johannesson, C. J.
Harris, G. F.	Kadlec, F.
Hennessey, R. A.	Knoll, R. F.
Holst, J., Jr.	Kostrzewski, M. J.
Kennedy, F. H.	Lahners, T.
Kleyla, J. R.	MacDonald, E. J.
Mallison, S. N.	McGuigan, J. E.
Muller, C. J.	Miller, McK.
Palmer, C. E.	Norton, H. S.
Ruggert, L. O.	Pickett, W. J.
Berkheiser, E. J.	Ramsay, H. A.
Brenza, S. A.	Reuss, H. P.
Christiansen, H.	Robertson, A. P.
Damron, J. E.	Schick, F. J.
Deeser, A. L.	Silverstein, W. I.

Rudolph, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Mills.
Asher, Capt. M., previous orders revoked, to Camp Lee.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

McClymonds, Maj. J. T.

CAPTAINS.

Krum, M. L.	Kidd, A. R.
Williams, G. T.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, J. H.	Kelly, T. H.
Atherton, L.	Lee, T.
Beckwith, R. P.	Mann, H. F.
Brookins, C. B.	Montague, S.
Claypoole, H. G.	Morgan, G. A.
Daniels, R. L.	Parker, C. P.
Evans, R. M.	Payne, R. L.
Feld, N.	Robertson, J. F., Jr.
Glimer, E. S.	Rossella, J. W.
Gwynn, G. H.	Sloan, W. H.
Warren, J. H.	Archibald, E. E.
Ashby, E. C.	Barnett, A. J.
Austin, B. F.	Burchfield, B. E.
Braswell, J. C., Jr.	Coombs, W. A.
Bradner, M. R.	Doles, H. P.
Carr, H.	Ellis, L. C.
Culter, E. M.	Fleming, F. H.
Deans, W.	Gordon, L.
Everett, J. J.	Harper, R. B.
Garrett, F. B.	Lambeth, W. P.
Gingles, H. W.	Maurer, F. H.
Gwynn, H. W.	Moise, T. S.
Hall, J. H.	Myers, M. W.
Hauser, S. F.	Orth, R. D.
Hollingshead, L. B.	Priest, W. M.
Kelley, L. H.	Reddig, C. M.
Logan, F. W. H.	Shanahan, W. H.
Lovill, R. J.	Snowden, R. R.
McClure, H. A.	Spencer, H. R.
Morgan, B. S.	Stern, M. J.
Myers, H.	Storm, G. R.
Patrick, G. R.	Thompson, E. F.
Randolph, W. T.	Verbeck, G. W.
Sadler, R. C.	White, W. B.
Shaw, C.	W

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If you were in Training

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PLUTO
America's Physic

Bottled at French Lick Springs and recommended by physicians everywhere. Look for the devil on the bottle, when ordering at your druggist's.

Your Physician Prescribes It

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—BLACK ONYX AND DIAMOND PENDANT WATCH, SATURDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 54TH AND 6TH AND 5TH AVS. AND 47TH ST. AND GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. FINDER PHONE 2280 CIRCLE. LIBERAL REWARD.

LOST.—Diamond ring, Sunday, Dec. 9, with 3 large diamonds running up and down finger, surrounded by smaller diamonds set in gold; reward $100. Return to L. T. P., Apartment 22, 146 East 49th. No questions asked.

LOST.—Handsome fur stole, with head, tail, and feet; dropped in seat in middle aisle Rialto Theatre Friday night, early performance; reward offered. Return to Mrs. R. B. W., 1,261 Madison Av.

LOST.—Phi-Delta-Thêta fraternity pin set with diamonds, somewhere between hotel and 40th St. and Madison Av. Liberal reward if returned to M. D. Rowe, Prince George Hotel.

LOST.—Ring, large emerald surrounded by diamonds, mounted in platinum, from Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Nov. 10. $200 reward and no questions asked if returned to hotel office.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8, brown fox scarf, between Grand Central and Plaza Hotel; probably left in taxicab; reward. R. C. Ingalls, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Amber Lorgnette, with two sets of glasses, Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday matinee; good reward for return. Mrs. H. Winthrop Gray, 925 Park Av.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Bank book No. 632,282 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Imitation pearl necklace, with diamond clasp, Broadway, between 85th and 96th; reward. Mrs. Gus Pachner, 350 West 85th.

LOST. — Silver link wrist watch, Tuesday morning, Sedgwick or University Av. Suitable reward, if returned to 3,000 Sedgwick Av.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, on 5th Av. bus or West 46th St., Monday. Finder will be liberally rewarded upon return to Mrs. L. M. Gordon, 15 West 67th St.

LOST—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Bag containing money, keys, eyeglasses. Liberal reward. Miss Soloma Stern, care of Charles Koplik, 600 West 116th. Riverside 8606.

LOST.—Monday evening, Flatbush Av. car or near Academy of Music, lady's small open-faced gold watch, 17 jewels; reward. L 225 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Wednesday night, ladies' room, Grand Central Station, brown purse containing money and jewelry; reward if returned to J. J. A., Hotel Aberdeen.

LOST.—Leather folding frame containing two pictures of Lieutenants, uniformed, 45th St. and Lexington Av., or Town Taxi; return to Mrs. Wing, 430 Park Av.; reward.

LOST.—Between Claridge Hotel, Globe Theatre, Amsterdam Roof, and Reisenweber's, diamond brooch. Liberal reward if returned to Cashier, Hotel Chatham.

LOST.—In Broadway Lunch, 2,246 Broadway, black Persian lamb muff; $5 reward if returned. N. H., 136 West 78th St. No questions asked.

LOST—Gramercy section, gold wrist watch, with gold link bracelet; initials "E. V. B."; reward. Mrs. Van Bell, 34 Gramercy Park.

LOST.—Bank book No. 626822 on the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Large dinner ring, Sunday night, Hotel Navarre; 34 diamonds, heart-shaped centre, platinum setting; liberal reward for information leading to recovery. L 101 Times.

LOST.—Platinum ring with three large diamonds and 10 small ones, on Friday; return to 500 West End Av., apartment ground C; liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, Saturday night, at Booth Theatre or Cocoanut Grove. Liberal reward if returned to 44 East 50th.

LOST—Black purse, containing $8.75, gold locket and chain, 2 keys, near 110th, Claremont Av.; working girl. L 104 Times.

LOST—Mink scarf, two stripes, with tails, between 57th and 5th, to Colony Club; reward. L 92 Times.

LOST.—Gold shield, surgeon, Police Department, New York; reward; no questions. D. J. Donovan, 46 East 126th St.

LOST—Dec. 8, Lafayette St., purse, containing money, nurse's registration card; reward. 88 Montgomery St., Middletown, N. Y.

LOST—Skunk muff, Wednesday, Broadway, 178th-181st Sts.; reward. Fuchs, 875 West 181st.

LOST.—Girl's watch bracelet, bet. 65th-74th Sts., Central Park West and B'way; reward. Peckerman, 241 West 108th.

LOST.—Gold four leaf clover pin, with diamond in one petal. Suitable reward. R. M., 206 West 94th. Riverside 9522.

LOST.—Sunday or Monday, papers belonging to Martin Miller. Reward returned Mrs. McAuliffe, 302 West 29th St., New York.

LOST.—White Plains, Wednesday, long platinum diamond bar pin; liberal reward. J. J. Silver, 51 Chambers St., New York.

LOST.—Saturday night, Dec. 8, gold and black enamel wrist watch marked E. L. D.; $50 reward. Apply V 194 Times.

LOST. — Muskrat muff, Rector's and 59th, Saturday night; reward. Chester, 215 West 91st.

LOST—Brown envelope containing discharge from French Army, Citation of Valor, and other papers; suitable reward for return. F. S. Arguimbau, 135 Front St., city.

LOST.—Muff, in taxi, en route to 43 Park Av., 5:30 P. M. Saturday; reward offered for return to 50 East 58th St. Apartment 2H.

HALIFAX DEATH ROLL IS FIXED AT 1,266

Official Total Includes Identified and Unidentified Bodies and Missing.

RELIEF SYSTEMATIZED NOW

Permanent Committees in Charge—British Government Contributes $5,000,000.

HALIFAX, Dec. 12.—The number of deaths resulting from the explosion of the munitions ship Mont Blanc in Halifax Harbor, was officially fixed tonight at 1,266, including identified and unidentified bodies and the missing.

The figures, which were issued by A. S. Barnstead, Chairman of the Mortuary Committee, were:

Identified in various morgues, 476; dead who can be identified from effects, 225; unrecognizable bodies, 125; missing, 400.

With the appointment tonight of permanent committees, the work of systematizing relief work for the sufferers from the explosion and fire was completed. The Executive Committee is headed by George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia. Included in the membership of the organizations are the most prominent citizens of Halifax.

A. R. Ratchesky, Vice Chairman of the Massachusetts Safety Committee, issued a statement in which he said the committees would be able in a few days to carry the heavy burdens which would be placed upon their shoulders.

The arrival today of the relief steamer Calvin Austin from Boston was made the occasion of a demonstration at the pier. The vessel, bringing clothing, food, and, more important still, glass and other materials greatly needed, was welcomed by great crowds who cheered the ship, the Captain, the crew, and her precious cargo.

While a great crowd of Nova Scotians sang "The Star-pangled Banner" an American flag was hoisted on the flagpole over St. Mary's College to mark the transfer of the building to the hospital work of the New England rescue workers. Bellevue Hospital has been turned over to the Rhode Island Red Cross unit.

An inquiry office to which all requests for information about refugees should be addressed has been opened. Absolute accuracy in the replies is guaranteed.

Colonel Low, manager of reconstruction work, announced that a scale of wages had been agreed upon for workers in various trades. The highest rate will be 50 cents an hour. Board and lodging for workmen will be supplied at the rate of $4 a week as far as possible.

Major Fitzgerald of the American Army has presented to the Relief Committee $2,300 which had been subscribed by men under his command.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The British Government has granted £1,000,000 for the relief of Halifax. The announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Mayor's Red Cross Halifax Relief Fund, said yesterday that the total amount of contributions received by the committee for the relief of sufferers at Halifax was $2,800.

Bowring & Co., agents for the Red Cross Steamship Line, which runs steamers between this city and Halifax, announced that contributions which they had received now totaled $8,487. The company is authorized by the Mayor of Halifax to make collections for the relief of the city.

WANTS CITY TO BUY SURFACE RAILROADS

Commissioner Whitney Has Bill to be Presented to the Legislature—Single Fare Is Objective.

A draft of a bill providing for municipal ownership of surface railroads in the city, which it is proposed to ask the Legislature to enact into law, was submitted to the Public Service Commission yesterday by Commissioner Travis H. Whitney. Copies of the measure will be sent to various civic organizations, to the railroad corporations, and to other persons especially interested in municipal ownership. All will be invited to participate in a public hearing in the rooms of the commission next Thursday afternoon.

Under the provisions of the Rapid Transit act, the commission may, with the approval of the Board of Estimate, acquire for the city any railway which might be used for rapid transit. It is also provided that the money necessary for the purchase shall be paid by city bonds. These powers, under the proposed bill, would be extended to permit the acquiring of "any line or lines of street surface railroad already constructed or in process of construction which, in the opinion of the commission, it is for the interest of the public and the city to acquire in order that the same shall be operated for a single fare in conjunction or in connection with any existing rapid transit railroad owned by the city or of which the receipts are combined with the receipts of any road of the city under any contract made pursuant to this chapter."

Mr. Whitney has been quoted as saying that it might be possible for the city to take over the surface lines by simply guaranteeing interest to security holders, and later to pay for the properties by a fund to be provided for the purpose. An estimate made some time ago set the value of the lines owned by the New York Railways Company at $30,000,000, the Third Avenue company at $90,000,000, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines at $40,000,000. On May 26 last President Shonts of the New York Railways Company, in a letter to Mayor Mitchel, said that his company was in an "extremely receptive mood" toward any proposition contemplating a partnership between his company and the city, whereby the burden might be equitably adjusted.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On Broadway subway, skunk muff, about 3:30 Monday; liberal reward. Mrs. Harris, 638 West 140th St.

LOST—Skunk scarf, taxicab, between Moulin Rouge and Black Cat; reward. L 67 Times.

LOST—Fur collar, Monday night, between 42d and 72d Sts.; reward. V 198 Times.

LOST.—Tuesday, gold Masonic fob; reward. A. S. Grier, 3,800 Broadway.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Dec. 10, Macy's to 36th St., 6th Av., solitaire diamond ring; inscription "Mispah, J. W. M. to M. J. E., 12-25-'16." Return ring or pawn ticket, 617 6th Av. Greeley 6085.

$5 REWARD for black brief case containing letters, almanacs, manuscripts, small lavender bag, on city-bound South Beach train, S. I. boat, or shuttle, Wednesday morning. Room 1014, 1,700 Broadway. Columbus 5140.

$100 REWARD.

BLACK HAND BAG, containing money and jewelry, on Broadway car, between 207th and 145th Sts. LAMSON, 616 West 207th, apartment 302.

$200 REWARD for large diamond bar pin lost between Hudson Theatre and 363 Park Av., to 524 5th Av. Mrs. D. Wilcox, 524 5th Av. No questions.

$200 REWARD.

for flexible bracelet, 40 diamonds, lost Monday in vicinity of Waldorf. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 45th St. and 5th Av.

REWARD.—Silver hairpin, 5 inches long; Dec. 6. Phone Circle 3648, 9-5.

Found.

FOUND.—A sum of money, after leaving ferry at Staten Island, to train. N 133 Times.

FOUND—Last Thursday, subway, pocketbook; owner can have by minutely identifying. C 307 Times Downtown.

MR. SHONTS PREDICTS VAST SUBWAY GROWTH

Increase in Travel Will Outstrip New Building for Next Ten Years, Says Interborough Head.

President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the operation of the new subway lines revealed a "remarkable and rapid growth of travel," and that it also revealed indications of an amazing increase in the future. The statement appears while the Public Service Commission is engaged in an inquiry to ascertain why the Interborough Company is lagging in the work of getting the Lexington Avenue and the Seventh Avenue subway lines ready for operation.

There recently came from the commission a statement that it looked as if the Interborough Company was delaying the work so that it might continue to reap as long as possible the fat profits that come from overloads on the present subways. Mr. Shonts made no reference to this attitude on the part of the commission.

In his statement he said that he would not be at all surprised if ten years from now the city would be still building further additions to the vast network of new rapid transit lines, because the congestion of traffic, he thought, would be far greater at that time than it is now.

Part of the statement follows:

"Look at the experience of the old subway during its pioneer days. The subway was originally designed to accommodate 600,000 passengers per day. It was thrown open to the public Oct. 27, 1904. One year later the subway carried 12,677,761 passengers—a daily average of 422,592. Within a year's time the traffic exceeded the supposed capacity of the plant.

"July, 1915, was the first full month the Queensboro subway was in operation, when 130,894 passengers were carried. Here is a table showing how the traffic has increased:

July, 1915	130,894
December, 1915	265,823
December, 1916	608,828
September, 1917	1,301,684

ORIGINAL SUBWAY.

First month (November, 1904)	6,150,917
Twenty-seven months later	15,961,984

Increase, 159 per cent.

QUEENSBORO SUBWAY.

First month (July, 1915)	130,894
Twenty-seven months later	1,301,684

Increase, 896 per cent.

"As to the financial end, I am confident that even in 1919, the first year we go into partnership with the city in subway operation, when all the many new extensions will be open, the subway will earn its preferential of $6,335,000, with at least $105,000 to spare.

"The earnings of the subway for the fiscal year 1917 amounted to $21,454,892. Based on the actual earnings for the first four months of this fiscal year, and estimating for the remaining eight months on what our experience has shown, the gross operating revenue of the subway for 1918 will be approximately $24,300,000.

"Assuming that the Seventh Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Eastern Parkway lines of the new subway (excluding East River tunnels) will be open around the first of the year; the Livonia and Nostrand Avenue line, July 1, 1918, and East River tunnels by Jan. 1, 1919, and basing forecasts on known traffic factors, the gross operating revenue of the subway for 1919 will amount to at least $26,500,000."

Hospital Calls for Aid.

The Sisters of Charity in charge of the Holy Family Hospital, Dean and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn, which is non-sectarian, are appealing to people of all denominations to make this week, which they have planned as donation week, a success. The purpose is to replenish their storeroom with the necessities required in the care of the sick in their charge. The committee in charge will be at the Holy Family Hospital office, 151 Dean Street, every day and evening this week.

Faber May Succeed Stapleton.

Following the visit of Governor Whitman to Brooklyn on Tuesday night, there was a report in political circles yesterday that he had selected Leander B. Faber to succeed Justice Luke D. Stapleton in the Supreme Court. Justice Faber, a Republican, is sitting temporarily in the Supreme Court by appointment of the Governor.

L. L. SMITH ESTATE WON'T PAY BEQUESTS

Decedent Lost Millions Speculating in Stocks and in the Coffee Market.

NO RESIDUE FOR EDUCATION

Had Meant to Establish a Fund for Schooling of Boys Born in Clinton County.

Through the filing yesterday of the transfer tax report on the estate of Loyal L. Smith, capitalist, who died at Atlantic City on Feb. 8, 1908, it is revealed that the estate will not pay the specific bequests of $1,250,000 in full, and that Mr. Smith had lost millions through speculating in stocks and in coffee. His loss in coffee was estimated at more than $1,500,000, and one of the debts of the estate was $123,480 to Crossman & Sielcken, coffee merchants.

At the time of Mr. Smith's death it was estimated that his large holdings of real estate in New York and his securities would make his fortune nearly $5,000,000. His will gave his residuary estate in trust to establish a fund to educate boys born in Clinton County, which was Mr. Smith's birthplace. His total estate is appraised at $2,040,044, but he had debts of $836,798, which, with other deductions, left his net estate only $1,022,549, so that there is nothing left for the "Loyal L. Smith Educational Endowment." A bequest of $200,000 to the City of Plattsburg to build a City Hall in memory of the decedent was reduced to $159,649, and $225,000 bequeathed to the Champlain Valley Hospital at Plattsburg netted only $179,605. He gave $38,000 for a new Wesleyan Methodist Church at West Chazy, N. Y., in memory of his mother, but it is reduced to $30,337. A gift of $120,000 to the Plattsburg Y. M. C. A. became $95,789, and $50,000 each to the Samuel F. Vilas Home and the Home for the Friendless at Plattsburg will pay only $39,912 each. His only near relative was his brother, Floyd L. Smith, who receives $196,561, instead of $250,000 bequeathed to him.

While Mr. Smith had realty worth $1,198,500, the charges against the property were $770,496, making the equity only $427,525. His personalty included $524,998 in New York City warrants and two awards of $291,748 and $150,238 for land taken by the city in opening Riverside Drive. He had insurance aggregating $65,000. The stocks and bonds were appraised at $1,612,491, the largest holdings being 115,205 shares of the Mines Company of America, $158,982, and 12,692 shares Dolores Mines Company, $82,394.

Mr. Smith spent his early life on a farm in Clinton County, and later went into business in Boston. He drifted about the country and finally became interested with John W. Gates, John A. Drake, and Isaac L. Elwood in organizing the American Steel and Wire Company, which netted him a profit of $1,600,000. His losses in stocks and coffee took place several years before his death.

Twenty chuckles to a chapter.
Read Joseph C. Lincoln's new book
EXTRICATING OBADIAH

TAPS
A Gentle, Thoroughly Efficient and Prompt Intestinal Relief.
TRY A BOX—10c—ALL DRUGGISTS.

BLIND GIRLS IN WAR WORK.

Slides Show Chinese Group Knitting for Russian Soldiers.

At the annual meeting of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness held yesterday in the Russell Sage Foundation Building a lantern slide was shown of a group of Chinese girls in a school for the blind in China knitting, and it was said that in three months these girls had knitted 1,800 pairs of socks for the Russian soldiers. The lantern slides were shown by Professor George B. Fryer of Shanghai, who is in this country investigating the work for the blind in the interest of the Chinese Government. Professor Fryer said that blindness was more prevalent in China than in any country, one in every four being blind. This he attributed to the ignorance of the people, prejudice, uncleanliness, and insanitation. He told of the work of the twelve schools for the blind in charge of foreigners.

George L. Berry, Field Secretary of the committee, spoke of the danger to the eyes in industrial occupations, and showed slides of the United States Steel Corporation, which maintains a high standard of protective measures. The corporation uses pamphlets of the Committee for the Prevention of Blindness. Some of the slides showed the danger to the eyes of men who did not wear goggles.

Mr. Berry showed pictures of New York sweatshops where women were working. He said the eyes of a large percentage of garment makers suffered seriously from working with insufficient light.

Edward M. Van Cleave, Managing Director, in his report announced that many professional men had joined the committee and asked for further assistance in promoting the work.

TEACH KNITTERS AT N. Y. U.

Machines Ordered for Making Socks for University's Soldiers.

Instruction in knitting for soldiers is the latest war course inaugurated at New York University. Five knitting machines have been ordered, and men and women, students and Faculty, will be taught. A pound of wool makes four pairs of socks, according to advance information given out, and as 100 pounds has been purchased, 400 pairs of socks are in sight.

The work will be under the School of Pedagogy, and the especial work will be to keep the more than 600 New York University boys in the service supplied with comforts.

Bellevue Unit, Base Hospital No. 1, now under mobilization orders, and the New York University Ambulance Company, the first to be sent to France, are two of the organizations to be provided for.

Billy Sunday Luncheons Begin.

The first Billy Sunday luncheon was served yesterday at the Martha Washington Hotel, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street. There is to be one every Wednesday after this until next Summer. William E. Holloway, who was Chairman of the Committee on Secretaries, presided, and about eighty of the Tabernacle workers attended. The luncheons are intended as part of the conservation work which is being carried on by the William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association, with headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue.

DROPS CROPSEY SUIT.

Justice's Explanation Accepted by Plaintiff in a Libel Action.

The trial of the $25,000 libel action brought by Monroe M. Goldstein, a lawyer, against Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey, which was begun yesterday before Justice Kelby and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, ended abruptly in the afternoon when the defendant, through counsel, made a statement which satisfied the plaintiff.

In 1914, when Justice Cropsey was District Attorney of Kings County, Mr. Goldstein, as counsel for a charitable organization, asked him to seek the extradition of a man alleged to have abandoned his wife and children in Brooklyn and gone to another State. Mr. Cropsey refused the request. A complaint from Mr. Goldstein was then laid before the Grand Jury. The District Attorney issued a statement, in which he said that the public prosecutor, before beginning extradition proceedings, which meant expense to the county, must make sure that no private reasons prompted the demand for such steps. He asked why Mr. Goldstein was so insistent in the matter, and the latter considered that his motives had been questioned.

After Mr. Goldstein had testified in the suit yesterday Henry F. Cochrane, counsel for Justice Cropsey, read a statement from the defendant, in which Justice Cropsey said that he "was satisfied that Mr. Goldstein had no improper motive in urging action in the abandonment case." This seemed satisfactory to Mr. Goldstein, who said that he would discontinue the suit.

Jury Panel Aids Charity.

As a result of the decision of the members of the third panel of the Sheriff's Jury to give away no souvenirs at their annual dinner on Feb. 7 at the Hotel Biltmore, but to use the money for charitable purposes instead, the panel voted yesterday to contribute $5,000 to five organizations in sums of $1,000 each, as follows: The Y. M. C. A., American Red Cross, Jewish War Relief Fund, Knights of Columbus Fund, and the Masonic Relief Fund. It is expected that the other two panels of the Sheriff's Jury will take similar action.

Red Ball Up in Brooklyn.

The "red ball" went up at Prospect Park yesterday, and there was joy among Brooklyn skaters. Only the small lake was opened as the ice in the large lake was not thick enough for safety. For several days there has been skating on the ponds in Highland and other small parks in Brooklyn.

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